The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,919—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF INTENDED DEPARTURES, 1884.

	Date	Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain.
L.	4th Jan.	Neraul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
—	11th „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
—	25th „	Gwalior	2733	500	M. deHorne.
L.	1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.
—	8th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	15th „	Hydaspes	2981	500	G. Scrivener.
—	22nd „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L.	29th „	Brindisi	3542	550	J. Orman.
—	7th Mar.	Cambay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	14th „	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
—	21st „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	28th „	Ganges	41 6	750	W. B. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L.	11th „	Clyde	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
—	18th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L	25th „	Sutlej	4194	750	[illegible] H. Johnson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	9th „	Thames	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
—	16th „	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	23rd „	Rohilla	3500	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class……Rs. 750.
Second class……Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class……Rs. 1,150.
Second class……Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class……Rs. 1,250.
Second class……Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	30th Nov.
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	7th Dec.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	14th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	21st „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	30th Nov.
BRINDISI	3542	550	J. Orman	14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			TO MARSEILLES.		
I Class	R 500	including wines.	I Class	R 520	including wines.
II do.	340	including wines.	II do.	350	including wines.
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers [illegible] Bombay:—

CHINA, on Saturday……1st Dec., 1883
SINGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leav[illegible] Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, availa[illegible] 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	[illegible]
	II do.	do.	70	do.	[illegible]
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	[illegible]
	II do.	do.	105	do.	[illegible]

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mall)……1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe……1st class „ 5 18 [illegible]

The above Steamer will be preceded by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 7th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, 27th November, 1883 at 4 p.m. calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

MOUNT LINE.

THE well-known and favourite steamer "MOUNT LABANON" will SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 27th inst.

Inspection of her splendid passenger accommodation is invited.

Passenger booked through to London for Rs. 300.

Apply on board.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BEDOUIN, Goldsworthy, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods, without delay, from Prince's Dock.

No claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE STEUART & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF VENICE has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense. All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain LIDBETTER will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1883.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. VICTORIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow, Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

CONSIGNEES of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo without delay, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary black Powder, 46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.

Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

TREACHER'S FANS.

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 30.

Fancy Leather Goods and Fans of every description on sale by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DURING COLD WEATHER

Healthy action of the Skin should be an object of particular care.

Foremost among preventions of COLD, REUMATISM, and the numerous distressing disorders consequent upon neglect, is the free use during and after the daily bath of

MECHANICAL FRICTION AND DETERGENTS.

		Rs.	a.
Flesh Brushes, wooden backs with straps or long handles	from Rs. 2 to Rs.	3	0
Alexandra Flesh Brushes	each „	1	12
Flesh Gloves, Gents' or Ladies, per pair	„	3	0
Prince of Wales's Bath Gloves	each „	1	12
Clarendon Flesh Rubbers	„ „	2	4
Alexandra Bath Brushes	„ „	2	4
Bath Pads, Army, Oxford, and Cambridge	from As. 10 to „	1	2
Demidoff Bath and Flesh Brushes	„	3	0
Flesh Straps for dry Friction	each „	3	0
Bath Straps for wet use	„	3	8
Baden Honeycomb and Turkish Washing Gloves	per pair „	0	10
Strap Frictors Loofahs Calefacio Pads	each from „	0	10

Toilet Requisites of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

ABDOMINAL BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, HERNIA TRUSSES

ABDOMINAL BELTS,
With plain backs and elastic fronts.

ABDOMINAL BELTS,
All best silk elastic.

EUREKA CHEST EXPANDERS
For the cure of round shoulders.

UMBILICAL BELTS
For children.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Silk Elastic Knee-Caps.
Silk Elastic Leggings.
Silk Elastic Anklets.
Silk Elastic Wristlets.

SINGLE & DOUBLE CIRCULAR TRUSSES.
COLE'S PATTERN HALF CIRCULAR TRUSSES.
SALMON AND ODY'S PATTERN TRUSSES.
MOC MAIN LEVER TRUSSES.
HUXLEY'S PATENT TRUSSES.
AYRE'S IMPROVED PRINCIPLE TRUSSES.

TREACHER AND CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash Prices. Rs.	
NOBLE'S, Cheroot Shape, without Straw	per Box of	100	1	12
„ „ „	„	250	4	0
DAWSON'S, Cheroot Shape, with Straw	„	100	1	12
„ „ „	„	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot Shape, with Straw	„	100	1	12
„ „ „	„	250	4	0
DINDIGULS, Cheroot Shape, with Straw	„	100	2	0
„ „ „	„	250	4	8
HAVANNAHS, Cigar Shape	„	100	2	0
„ „	„	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	„	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Slightly Barrel Shaped	„	100	2	4
„ „ „	„	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar Shape	„	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers,
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.

Apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

"VICTORIA" APERIENT WATER.

The best and Strongest Natural Aperient.

ONE Bottle of "VICTORIA" is equal in its effects to two of other Bitter Waters—hence it is cheaper.

O. WIDMAN, M. D., says:— "Victoria" water is highly efficacious, produces no uneasiness, and even a small dose of it will act more rapidly than any other water of the kind

SOLD IN BOTTLES. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.
BHOODWAR PEIT, POONA CITY
AND
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART
BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.

Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 30	to Rs. 80
Half-hunting	„ 35	to „ 85
Crystal face	„ 40	to „ 80
Gold.		
Hunting	„ 65	to „ 315
Half-hunting	„ 85	to „ 325
Crystal face	„ 70	to „ 320

KEYLESS.

Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 55	to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 60	to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 60	to „ 150
Gold.		
Hunting	„ 160	to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 180	to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 200	to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS

in handsome Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs. from Rs. 32 to Rs. 175.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED FISH KNIVES AND FORKS

in Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs. from Rs. 36 to Rs. 150.

FISH HELPERS.

Per pair from Rs. 22 to Rs. 36.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S "LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM

Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,

Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

an alterative and purifier of the blood.

Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of the delicate constitution.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,

Containing the Phosphates of IRON, QUININE, and STRYCHNINE,

An invaluable remedy for general debility.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.

Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY

NOTICES.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT will be required about the 1st Feburary next. Only experienced men need apply.

Applications should be addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur, N. W. Provinces.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the Canara Circle. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem. Apply to the PRESIDENT of the Local Fund Board, Mangalore, before the 15th December, 1883.

J. STURROCK,
President.

Canara Circle, Local Fund Board's Office, Mangalore, 16th November, 1883.

THE CROSSLEY BOMBAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay to the Crossley Telephone Company, are prepared to receive ORDERS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, and to supply every information relating to the same.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

November 17, 1883.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 32, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1883, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose stated in the circular letters posted to all the Shareholders of the Company.

JNO. G. RUSSELL.
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHA.
Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th Nov., 1883.

MISSING BAGGAGE.

LOST, in landing from the s.s. Nepaul on 18th October, a LEATHER PORTMANTEAU and WOODEN WHIP CASE, addressed Lieut. McLAREN, 13th Hussars; also, from the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, on 31st Oct., a black CANVAS TRUNK, addressed E. L. CAPPEL, number 4.

The undersigned will feel much obliged for any information concerning the above.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING WARDEN'S QUARTERS in the Mint at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 26th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 15th November, 1883.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received on board H. M. S. EURYALUS in Bombay Harbour up to noon on the 30th November 1883, and at Calcutta up to noon on the 20th December 1883, for the PURCHASE of H. M. S. LONDON.

2. The Vessel is a Wooden line of battle ship, unfit for further service at Sea, length 215 feet, breadth 50 feet, tons 4,375, and is now lying at moorings off Zanzibar. She will be sold, exclusive of her Condensing Boilers, Tools and Machinery; but the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

3. The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money and to complete the sale and take possession about the end of January 1884, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

LAUGHING WATER,
SPRING VIOLET,
JOCKEY CLUB,
WHITE ROSE,
FORGET-ME-NOT,
YLANG YLANG,
SHAMROCK NOSEGAY,
RONDELETIA,
OPOPONAX,
JASMIN,
KISS-ME-QUICK,
FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..................MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
Stage Manager.........MR. J. B. FERRELL.
Business Manager...MR GEO. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER 1883.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

The performance will begin with the Celebrated Screen Scene from the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
To be followed at 9-45 by Byron's Celebrated Burlesque,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
BLUE BEARD!
FROM A NEW POINT OF HUE.

CHARACTERS.

IBRAHIM—(a fond father, who values his daughter so highly that he actually express her to pay his debts)	Mr. J. Devon.
SELIM—(a young officer in the Spahis, but eventually in the Blues, cut up by Fatima, and cut out by Abomelique)	Miss Emma Markham.
ABOMELIQUE—(vulgarly called Blue Beard, a Cerulean Bashaw, victim to Zerulin's passion, quite as blue, but by no means as black, as he has been painted; a Bashaw of ever so many tales—most of them not true)	Mr. Geo. Crofton.
SHACABAC—(his particularly flat porter, who, as the Author has depicted him without brains, cannot be considered drawn with a head)	Mr. Michael Comerford.
FATIMA—(Ibrahim's eldest daughter, a lady of rare beauty and curious disposition: Abomelique's there, who, considering she is lovely and becomes his better half, may be looked on as a very fair share too)	Miss Emily Blain.
SISTER ANNE—Ibrahim's second daughter, the bad young thing "who does it all," the Deus ex machina, who deserves to have all the dear sex smackin' her)	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
BEDA—a young lady who strikes the light guitar, and the heavy Shacabac)	Mrs. Norville.

The most reckless extravaganza in the shape of Guards, Guests, Spahis, Dervishes, and Dancing Girls.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, Ld.

THE EDEN THEATRE,

PROPRIETOR...............JOHN WILSON.

Lessee and Manager	Denbigh Newton.
Stage Manager	R. Lewis.
Business Manager	Percy Bullon.
Scenic Artist	Herr M. Freyberger.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24,
OF THE CELEBRATED
AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES.
THE
BURLESQUE
BELL-RINGING
OF
MOODIE AND DARROW, BROS.
Pronounced by all to be alone worthy a visit.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
The above Company will appear in the following attractive
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Overture (Remembrance of Home)	Froliques.
Comic (Bright Light)	M. Darrow.
Ballad (Keep one little Kiss)	Miss Nelly Shaw.
Comic (Macarthy's Mare)	J. Moodie.
Ditty (Toothpick and Crutch)	G. Carter.
Ballad (Kiss the baby once for me)	Miss Alice Belmont.
Jubilee (Old Aunt Jemima)	R. Lewis.

SONG, THE WHITE SQUALL. DENBIGH NEWTON.
GRAND FINALE.
Prof. LOLO on the TRAPEZE.

Statue Clog Tournament,
Moodie and Darrow Brothers.
R. LEWIS,
In his character song,
Over the hill to the Poor-House.
G. H. CARTER,
AND HIS TALKING BANJO.
The Laughable Farce entitled
THE TROUBLESOME BELL-RINGERS,
MOODIE & DARROW BROTHERS.
The whole to conclude with the Side-splitting Extravaganza, on H.M.S. PINAFORE, entitled,
PIN—A—4
(IN BLACK)
Note the Cast of Characters.

Lieut. Hon. Sir Jos. Half and Half, M.L.B.	R. Lewis.
Capt. Cork O. Ram (of the Mud Scow)	Mr. Denbigh Newten
Ralph HaystackA. B. Z.	S. Darrow.
Bob Billstay (Boatswain)	M. Darrow.
Dead Dick Eye	G. H Carter.
Josephine (the Captain's Doughty Daughter)	Miss Alice Belmont.
Heb (Sir Joseph's First Cousin)	Nelle Snow.
Sally the Cook	Miss R. Atwood.
Little Buttertub	J. Moody.

Sisters, Cousins, Sailors, &c., &c.
LOCAL HITS. MIRTH AND MUSIC.
FUN WITHOUT OFFENCE FUN
AGITATION AT 9 O'CLOCK.
See Programme for particulars.
PRICES.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Re. 1; Back Sets 8.
Children under 12, half paice to all classes.
Doors will open at 8-45; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER will be held in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL on the 30th instant, at 7-45 p. m. Scotchmen wishing to attend, should send their names and the number of their guests to the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

G. WATERS,
A. MORRISON.

NOTICE.
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD having proceeded to England, Mr. C. E. ASHBURNER is APPOINTED AGENT of the Company.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Public are requested to note that the MEETING of the above which had been fixed for to-day is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED. A further advertisement will appear.

By Order of Executive Committee,
HAROLD R. KING,
Hony. Secretary.

BOMBAY RACES, 1884.

THE repairs to the outside portion of the Course having been completed, horses may now go round with safety.

The next entrances close on 1st December.

C. J. BURNETT, Lieut.-Col.,
for Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1883.

NOTICE.

BY a DEED dated the 31st October, 1883, the DIRECTORS of the ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited, have REVOKED the POWER of ATTORNEY dated 31st November 1881, GRANTED by them to Mr. CLEMENT DAVIDSON LEGGATT.

W. G. HALL, Secretary,
Oriental Telephone Company, Limited.
London, 2nd November, 1883.

NOTICE.
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT RECEPTION.
ESPLANADE FAIR.

THE TEMPLE BAR STRING BAND having been engaged to play on the Centre Oval at the Esplanade Fair this evening, the management of Temple Bar begs to announce that his BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT will be again OPEN TO-DAY, when the Bar will be attended by ENGLISH BARMAIDS.

SPONGES.

BEST Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Finest Turkey Cup Sponges.
From As. 8 to Rs. 9 per piece.
A large assortment of the above is selected by a well-known house of London for the undersigned.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT
FROM ANNAS TWO AND UPWARDS.

☞ PLEASE NOTE, the latest date for sending Cards to friends in England will be by the Homeward Mail of the 30th November.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA...............LESSEE.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON,
Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.
MONDAY NEXT, 26TH NOVEMBER.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF
PROFESSOR HASELMAYER,
THE MOST DEXTEROUS
THAUMATURGIC ESCAMOTEUR
of the age, in his extraordinary
Fascinating Evolutions,
HASELMAYER'S WONDERS,
Including a Choice and varied Collection of Dexterity,
Assisted by
MADAME HASELMAYER.
THE DELIGHTFUL LITTLE EDUCATED
BIRDS AND MICE,
IN THEIR PERFORMANCES,
THE EXQUISITE MUSIC OF THE
STYLOCARFE,
OR
TRONDUENMIPHILIPENOTRASCOMOMENTA.
An Instrument invented by the Professor; and many other equally astonishing
ESCAMOTAGE,
from the Professor's Bulky Cabinet.

The audience are assured that the Agents employed in these demonstrations are entirely under the control of the Professor; and that they need not be alarmed at anything that they may witness, no matter how extraordinary it may seem.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 3	Pit	Re. 1
Pit	" 2	Back Seats	As. 8

Children, Soldiers, Men-of-War's Men in uniform, half price to first and second seats only.

Box tickets admitting four, Rs. 12; on family tickets amounting to Rs. 20, or above this amount, 20 per cent. discount will be allowed.

Seats may be reserved, boxes secured and family tickets obtained only at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.
SECOND NIGHT OF
MIRTH AND FUN.
BEWILDERING WONDERS ON HORSE-BACK
by a baby 6 years old.
LARGEST TROUPE OF HORSES, DOGS,
AND MONKEYS.
A SIGHT NOVEL IN ITSELF.
Prices as usual, and Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicine recommended for the cure of these Diseases.
Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BELTS, BELTS, BELTS, &c.

THE following are always kept in stock in varieties of pattern and sizes:—
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
Ladies' Belts.
Children's Umbilical Binders.
Obstetric Bandages.
Cholera Belts.
Money Belts.
Silk or Thread Stocking, Anklets, &c.
Chest Protectors, Sponge Bags and Sponges,
Nursing Aprons, Bibs for Infants, &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VELOUTINE
OR
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,
FROM
RIGAUD & CO.,
OF
PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent Cosmatique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate perfumes.
Per tin, Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

TESTIMONIALS:—
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.,
To be had at
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ.
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.
Per dozen, Rs. 2; per case of two dozen, Rs. 4-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Kerosine Oil, Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government promissory notes which should be forwarded separately and not enclosed with the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH	Marien	Kleiser.
OVERTURE	Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
VALSE	Turisten Ball Tanze	Strauss.
SELECTION	Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti.
SCENA	D'Amour pour cello	Hansel.
POLKA	Herr Dam	Fahrbach.
OVERTURE	Lustspiel	Keler Bela.
VALSE	Bohmerwald	Kopetzky.
POTPOURRI	MusickahscheesitationUnternehmen	Conrad,
GALOP	Eifersucht	Kremser.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, a splendid SHOP, just painted and decorated in the business centre of the Fort. Apply sharp to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate. ☞

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST OPENED a large consignment of Fancy XMAS GOODS for presentation. Arrival of Fresh Provisions and Wines.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

ON MONDAY NEXT a match of 1,000 up will be played at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS between Cassum, a Mahomedan Champion, and an amateur.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction to-day, a brown ARAB GALLOWAY, 8 years old. Has been regularly ridden by a lady, no vice.

TO BE SOLD at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms on Monday, by order of the Administrator General, superior plated ware, property of the late Major Kitchen.

THE DANCE on the Esplanade TO-NIGHT will open from 7 to 12 midnight. Tickets to admit one gentleman and ladies Rs. 2; single gentleman, Re. 1.

NOW READY.—Large size photographs taken in connection with T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to Bombay. Rs. 2 per copy cash. TAURINES & TOWNSHEND, 67, Medow-street, Bombay.

PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS! Now on view, at the eastern foot of the Frere or Grant Road Bridge, the choice and rare collection of plants of Mr. C. Stephens, changing his residence. Catalogues to be had on the premises or at Bennett's.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—Reserved Seat Tickets can be had at the ticket office adjoining Block D.

WANTED, a small DOG-CART to suit a 12-2 pony. Apply to F. O. B., BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LADY'S HACK FOR SALE, a high caste grey arab. Perfect lady's Horse. Can be seen at ABDOOL RAHMON'S STABLES.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's, on SATURDAY, POLO PONY "Yorick," very fast, in all paces and good jumper. Address "H," this office.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES suitable for Christmas presents, will be exhibited and sold at the Esplanade Fare, by PALEKAR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN for an Import House. Must have influence in the Piece-goods Bazaar. Address "B," this office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! A fine lot of Australian HORSES just arrived at SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, for Sale on Commission.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Re. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Re. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

WANTED, by an Importing house, a European ASSISTANT. Must have a thorough knowledge of accounts. Apply F. J., office of this Paper.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

VETERINARY NOTE BOOK for Native Cavalry Probationers, by Lieut. T. Geoghegan, 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry. Price Re. 1-4. Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

FOR SALE, a light CURRICLE in thorough repair, Harness, &c., with well matched young chesnut ponies, 13-2, sound, quiet. Apply to the NAZIR, Dharwar, or Belgaum. Price Rs. 450.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, 1 second-hand Steel Boiler 30' by 7' by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company 1 Cart Weighing Machine to weigh 5 tons by Pooley (Brand new). 1 Cup Breaking Machine by Tatham and Company (new). Apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET is opposite the MARINE BATTALION LINES, and near Elphinstone College.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his best thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonials the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books:—

Earl De Grey.
Major Fergusson.
Major Heyland.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.
Major Galloway.
General Mallaby.
Surgeon Major Boustead.
Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
F. Bozzoni, Esq.
S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Saturday, the first of December next, until further notice, Cotton, brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the sender, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton, or other Goods, intended for the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and for the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to either of the respective Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Wari Bunder.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from, the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twentieth of November 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPAN WARE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japan ware, consisting of large jars and vases, bowls, tea sets, jugs, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong shigram.
1 handsome strong arab galloway.
1 " chesnut C. B. mare, aged 13-2, has played polo regularly and quiet in saddle.
1 handsome fast trotting grey arab charger, 7 years old, a very good saddle horse.
1 handsome brown waler gelding, very quiet to ride.
1 Do. bay waler, goes in harness.
1 Military saddle and bridle.
1 Second hand strong glass fronted brougham.
1 Do. Do. phaeton.
1 handsome chesnut Kattywar mare, splendid jumper and up to weight, has been regularly ridden with the Bombay hounds and goes in harness.
1 handsome fast-trotting bay arab horse, about 14-3, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 7 a.m., by public auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of very rare and choice plants, consisting of crotons, standard roses, coleuses, English chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, araucarias, dracænas, begonias, eranthemums, poiveras, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Wareebunder.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Commandant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

About 25 cast horses.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT GRANT-ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the eastern foot of Grant Road or Frere Bridge, a collection of choice and rare plants comprising crotons, palms, dracænas, ferns, anthuriums, yaccus, auricadas, standard roses, moeahoats hoffmanias, allocasias, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES STEPHENS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BYCULLA HOTEL, situate at Bellasis-road, Byculla.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have instructions to sell by public auction (on the premises) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable property, namely—

The premises lately occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Co. and known as the "Byculla Hotel," consisting of a very large and well built three storeyed main building, having a projecting three storeyed wing behind it and a detached billiard-room (the latter having its own independent entrance direct on the Bellasis-road), together with a large yard, a cookroom, godown, stables, and servants' quarters in rear of the main buildings.

The premises are most favourably and conveniently situated, having a frontage upon the Bellasis-road of about 294 feet, and being about equal distance from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Grant-road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and not more than one mile from each. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built, and for which it has hitherto been used, namely, a first-class Hotel, but it is so arranged that it could, at a moderate expense, be readily partitioned into three or four distinct blocks, having separate entrances, so as to form six or eight commodious and convenient flats or sets of apartments capable of being let separately to private families (a class of accommodation for which there is increasing demand) while the ground floor from its position and frontage is admirably adapted for first-class shops.

The main building and the greater portion of the detached billiard-room stand upon a freehold piece of land containing by admeasurement 2,250 square yards or thereabouts. The cookroom, godowns, stable and servants' quarters stand on an adjoining plot of land measuring 2,866 square yards or thereabouts, leased to the late Mr. John Treacher for a term of 31 years, which will expire on the 1st day of April, 1896.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the auctioneers or to Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors for the vendors, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade-road.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Toolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large Brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey Arab horses, 14-2, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th November, 1883

NOTICES.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	"	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions:—
TERMS:—Wholesale and Retail.
NOTE:—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table	Rs. 56
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	78
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	84
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers	95
Singer's No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers	

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India:

2, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
Or to their Branch Offices:—
Hall Road, LAHORE;
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
14, Elgin Road, ALLAHABAD.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to insure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1883.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 24	Departure T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Parel Station, 7 p.m. Viceroy's Levee at Lahore. Colaba Press Co., 4 p.m. Peace with America, 1814.	6 14	5 19	7 3m 8 31a	1 17m 2 2a
Sun. 25	27th Sunday after Trinity. Capture of Dwarka, 1820.	6 15	5 19	8 0m 9 19a	2 22m 2 42a
Mon. 26	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 15	5 19	8 46m 5 59a	3 10m 3 17a
Tu. 27	Bombay Fire Insurance Co., 3-30 p.m. Yacht Club Special meeting, 5-30 p.m.	6 19	5 19	9 27m 10 34a	3 52m 3 48a
Wed. 28	English mail expected per s. s. Hydaspes* Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3 p m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Arrival of General Wilson, from Karachi. Fox-hounds Meet, Mr. Clarke's Coorla Hill.	6 17	5 19	10 5m 11 6a	4 28m 4 16a
Thr. 29	Battle of Argaum, 1803	6 17	5 19	10 41m 11 38a	5 0m 4 44a
Fri. 30	Departure of English mail per s.s. Venetia 5 p.m.	6 18	5 20	11 15m — —	5 30m 5 13a

* Left Aden at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd Nov.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 25.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 217 and 283. Te Deum, Dykes.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Luke Rivington, M.A. Hymns, 160 and 89.
Magnificat—Nunc Dimmittis, Bunnett.
Anthem—"O Saviour of the World."—Goss.

Thursday, November 29.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Vigil of St. Andrew Apostle and Martyr. Choral Evensong.

Friday, November 30.
Feast of St. Andrew Apostle, and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at 7-30, and in the evening at 5-15.
Offertories will be devoted to the Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 5, 318 and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening prayer and Sermon. Hymns 165, 199 and 274.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Litany, Sermon, without Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—Morning 175, 260 and 445.
Hymns—Evening. Anthem, Like as the Hart. Hymns, 256 and 28.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 242, 260 and 263.

HARBOUR MISSION.

11 a.m.—Sailor's Home.
5 p.m.—s.s. Altancraig Harbour.
7 p.m.—s.s. City of Venice Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Saint Margaret in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Parel Station, 7 p.m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Punjaub (s), from Bussorah; Calder (s), Colombo; Inchmornish (s), Cardiff; Olympia (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—Mirzapore (s), for London, &c.; Inchmaree (s), Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bedouin entered the dock on the 21st, and the s. s. Cathay, Victoria, and City of Venice on the 22nd.

A BAND AT THE FAIR TO-DAY.—Professor Stuz's string band will play in the cenral oval of the fair this evening.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the common jury are requested to take notice that they are required to attend at the High Court this morning at 5 minutes before ten o'clock.

STEALING A PAIR OF SHOES.—A reputed thief named Hunmia Shiva was yesterday sentenced by Mr. A. H. Plunket to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a pair of shoes belonging to Deepchund Sewchund.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th November was 3,921 maunds, and in money Rs. 3,975, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THEFT.—Rama Balkrishna was charged before Mr. A. H. Plunket, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, yesterday, with stealing two silver neck-ornaments, valued at Rs. 3-4 and owned by two persons. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—Hajee Mohideen Ally was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday morning, at the Girgaum Police Court, with assaulting and resisting a police sepoy while in the execution of his duty. The accused pleaded ignorance and drunkeness. The magistrate gave him the alternative between a fine of Rs. 30 and one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—Before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, Ibrahim Sooltanally was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Cassum Hoosain. The complainant, it appeared, was a coppersmith, with a shop in Duncan-road. Last Thursday morning, during an altercation with the prisoner, the latter struck him a violent blow on the head with a pair of tongs. He was fined Rs. 30.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, yesterday, on the body of an old and feeble Hindoo man, name unknown. The deceased, it appeared, fell down and died instantaneously on the platform of the Boree-bunder railway station, as he was proceeding to take his seat as a fourth-class passenger in the down train. A verdict of death from heart-disease was returned by the jury.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES S. AND W. COMPANY.—The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at Elphinstone-circle, Mr. Gellabhoy Pudumsey presiding, when the result of the poll was declared. There were 1,072 votes against the amendment, which proposed that the report of the directors should not be received, and 795 votes for it. The resolutions, therefore, adopting the directors' report, appointing new directors, and nominating auditors were passed by a majority of 277 votes.

THE ESPLANADE FAIR, &c.—The subordinate of Mr. M. C. Murzban who very ably assisted him in carrying out the arrangements at the fair is Mr. Nusserwanjee D. Mirza. Mr. Ellapa Ballaram very heartily co-operated with Mr. Murzban, the Rao Saheb, and others in the matter of the fire-works. We ought to have mentioned that, at the close of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Cama Obstetric Hospital, Sir James Fergusson specially called Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban forward and presented him to the Duke of Connaught, who shook hands with him and spoke to him for a minute or two. Rao Bahadur S. P. Pundit, Oriental Translator to Government, was also presented to the Duke on the same occasion, and had the honour of shaking hands with His Royal Highness.

FIRE.—Close upon 1 p. m. yesterday a fire was discovered to have broken out in a large tiled *cadjan* shed situated in what is commonly known as Nana Sunker Sett's wadi, on the Girgaum-road. A part of the shed, which was used as stabling for horses and cattle, was completely burned down, the other part being saved by the timely arrival of two manual fire-engines. A third manual engine and the steam fire-engines from Bydhonee, Fort, and Byculla, were also on the scene, but were not called into requisition. Several European officers were present, and, under the direction of Superintendent Brewin, rendered valuable assistance. The fire, which originated from carelessness in cooking, burned for an hour. The damage caused amounted to about Rs. 400.

A BOLD THIEF.—Constable Collis charged Rama Keshow, a noted character, before Mr. A. H. Plunket, yesterday morning, with the theft of a sovereign, of the value of about Rs. 12, from Mr. E. J. Smith. The complainant, who is a petty officer on board H. M. S. Serapis, stated that he went to the Crawford Market on Thursday to buy a few rugs, and that when he had placed the gold coin on the counter there for change, the prisoner picked it up and walked away with it. A report of the matter was made to Constable Collis, who, after some inquiries, discovered that the prisoner had changed a sovereign at a Parsee money-changer's. He was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—A few nights ago an attempt was made by some Pathans to break into the Kurrachee branch of the Bombay Bank, but they were foiled in the attempt. The bank is guarded by a detachment of the Beluch regiment stationed here, and it is surprising how the miscreants had such daring as to enter the premises, knowing very well the vigilance with which the building is guarded. One of the culprits, a thin, emaciated fellow, was caught red-handed, but his accomplices escaped.—*Sind Gazette.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain C. J. Perrin, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mr. Cowan, Mr. Barrence, Mr. Grindle, Mr. W. B. Gurney Littlewood, Mr. F. Case, Mr. Gunning, Mr. D. Muncherjee.
For Venice.—Mr. Jas. Henderson.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE LAWN TANNIS HANDICAP—2ND TIES.

Gould and Glazebrook + 1 bisque *vs* Nicholson and Maxwell scratch.
Gyle and Radford + 1 bisque *vs* Caulfield and Byrne + 1 bisque.
Murray and Blackwell + ½ and 2 bisques *vs* Beaufort and Johnston + 1 bisque.

Third ties to be drawn on Wednesday, 28th inst.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE following result of the First Examination in Civil Engineering was declared yesterday:—

Second Class.—C. Chahravarti, Balkrishna Vaman Dhume, Mahadev Yashvant Dole, Mantkeshva Gopal Mhaskar, and Rao Basavapatna Lulbai.

Pass.—Ramaya Sabhay Chullauarn, Vinayak Rumchandra Julnapurkar, Chuganlal Govindlal Kinkharbvala, Chuninal Jethabhai Mehta, Gokaldas Rajpal Mehta, Ratishanker Giryshankur Oza, and Ardeshir Kavasji Vakil

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROF. PEDRAZA'S APPOINTMENT.

WE admit that Professor Pedraza never solicited the appointment of French Examiner in connection with the Bombay University. We admit also that his knowledge of French is excellent, and that distinguished scholars like Professor Wordsworth hold him in high esteem. As an instance of his strict impartiality, it may be mentioned that at the Matriculation Examination last year (which was the first year of Mr. Pedraza's nomination), out of nine candidates there was one of his pupils, a young lady from one of our public schools, and she failed to pass in French. Against the Professor personally we have therefore nothing to say, and we do not entertain the slightest apprehension of any injustice being done at his hands. But we object to his nomination on principle, and we certainly think it only fair that Mr. Best's appointment having been cancelled, Mr. Pedraza's ought to be cancelled also. Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion, and no appointment ought to be made that would in the remotest degree tend to lower the value of University tests. It is idle to say that it is too late now to make a change. If examinations can be postponed at a day's notice, surely a change of examiners may be effected with equal facility. If the nomination of Mr. Nazareth, whom we proposed the other day, be open to the objection that he also is a French tutor, we would suggest the names of Mr. Grattan Geary, Colonel White, and Major Sartorius, who are all well known for their mastery of the French language, and any one of them would efficiently fill Professor Pedraza's place.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

HIGH COURT.—FRIDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

PANDOORUNG JEWBA *vs.* BAL MUNGESH WAGLE AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this case which was heard in August last.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fenan and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, for the defendant. The case as put forward by the plaintiff was that the first defendant was related to him, and that from the year 1866 the latter commenced to advance to the former monies on his personal security at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. Several transactions having taken place between the plaintiff and Narayen Mahadev Purmanand, who was the first defendants's nominel a suit was instituted on five promissory notes by Narayen and subsequently dismissed on the plaintiff executing the mortgage for monies due in respect of the claim and costs amounting to Rs. 3,893-7-3. The plaintiff made divers payments, and an account was made and settled in June, 1882, when a sum of Rs. 3,814 was found due. In the following month the plaintiff executed a mortgage in favour of the first defendant and his mother Minabai, who was also his nominee, of certain immoveable property at Mahim for Rs. 4,500 in order to secure monies due to the first defendant. At the time of the execution of the mortgage the first defendant had in his possession ornaments belonging to the plaintiff of the value of upward of Rs. 1,000; which he subequently sold, as he informed the plaintiff, for the amount, but he had not paid or given him credit for the proceeds. On the 24th February 1879, the plaintiff executed to the first defendant a mortgage of properties in Lohar-chawl-street for the sum of Rs 3,700. On the 24th December following the plaintiff excuted as other mortgage to the defendant of several properties for Rs. 6,000. No monies were actually paid to the plaintiff, although for fora's sake the first defendant got money from a Bania for a day and handed it to the plaintiff, who returned it soon afterwards. In order to redeem his droperties the plaintiff offered to pay under protest the amount in full according to the first defendant's own calculation provided he agreed to recovery the properties, but the latter did not accede to the proposal.

The first defendant in his written statement denied the several allegations made by the plaintiff and said that he was and always had been ready and willing to accept the amount due to him, and to re-convey the mortgagod properties, but the plaintiff never offered to pay any specific sum. The plaintiff, he stated, had filed the suit only to delay the defendant in executing his decree.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, reviewed the evidence at great length, disbelieving the several allegations made by the plaintiff against the first defendant, among them being the statement that he (the first defendant) had been in possession of certain pearl and gold ornaments, belonging to the plaintiff. His lordship allowed in terms of the prayer in the plaintiff the plaintiff to redeem the several immovable properties mortgaged to the defendant on repayment of monies due on them, and also allowed an account to be taken from the defendant for what was due by the plaintiff to the first defendant on the said mortgages and the decree passed in January, 1878. This lordship declined to make any order as to the return of the ornaments as he thought that there were no such ornaments given by the plaintiff to the defendant.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By this week's mail we are in receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* and letters from our representatives in India, from which it would appear that one of the chief Indian Railway Administrations has decided that they cannot give special facilities at reduced fares either for excursion trains or reduced fare tickets by ordinary trains to induce residents to travel long distances to Calcutta for the special purpose of visiting the Exhibition. We cannot help thinking that there must be some misunderstanding on the part of our representatives, or whoever has communicated these facts to the public papers, simply because we know from our experience that no International Exhibition has yet been held in any part of the globe without the railway companies in the country or district giving exceptional facilities for the conveyance of excursionists or tourists to the Exhibition. We have the proof of this in the fact that we have taken part in the movement of the people to all the International Exhibitions, and we know that no such exhibition can be a success either from an educational or financial point of view without the railway companies giving these facilities, and we know also from our own figures that the railway companies themselves are greatly benefited by the increase of traffic and extra receipts, and we fail to see what difference there can be in the circumstances surrounding the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition and any of its predecessors.

All we can say is that we are prepared to incur the expense of advertising and working up either cheap special trains or reduced fare ticket arrangements for any railway company or administration disposed to give us the necessary facilities for so doing.

We do not think it necessary to quote the numbers who, under our arrangements, visited all the exhibitions we have been associated with, but we may be allowed to say that for the two great Exhibitions—London in 1851, and Paris in 1878—we conveyed to London 165,000 passengers, and to Paris over 80,000, and the Blue Book of the Royal British Commission records the fact that we issued tickets of admission to 400,000 visitors to the Exhibition.

THOS. COOK & SON.
Ludgate Circus, London, October 26 1883.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 10th to the 16th instant, 5 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 261 Hindus, and 42 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 323 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 274. The deaths are thus classified: 45 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 57 from fever, 17 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, 8 from cholera, and 177 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 42·2 per 1,000 per per annum. The mean of the ten previous year was 35·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

THE necessity for maintaining libraries in the secondary schools is obviously not so great as in the case of colleges. It is on all grounds desirable that students, especially the more advanced students, of colleges should supplement by a general and varied course of reading the necessarily limited range of study prescribed by the regulations of the University. But for students whose knowledge of English is bounded by the requirements of the Entrance Examination, a supplementary course of general reading is practically out of the question. An English boy at the same stage of instruction will find in the Waverley novels, in voyages and travels, and in tales of danger and daring, an unending source of delight for his leisure-hours. To the native student relaxation of this kind is largely denied; he has little or nothing corresponding to it in his own vernacular; and his familiarity with English is not generally so great that he can read books in that language for the sake of amusement. Still comparatively limited as is the use which can ordinarily be made by native students of a library for general reading, it will not of course be supposed that secondary schools, especially high schools, can be regarded as properly equipped without a library. For the teachers, it is essential that they should have access at any rate, to leading works of reference in the way of diction aries, biographies, histories, cyclopædias, and the like. And taking a still wider view, we cannot doubt that the more extensive the library to which a teacher has access, the more life-like and effective will be his teaching. Nor should the direct benefit of a library to the pupils themselves be altogether overlooked. Some English books, at any rate, can be found which will be attractive, because not too difficult to the native student in a secondary school; while illustrated books and periodicals will serve to arouse his interest and stimulate his curiosity. In those provinces in which vernacular literature flourishes, it may also be possible to make useful additions to the library of a secondary school from that source, the selection of books being strictly confined to those which are instructive in matter and elevating in tone. The provincial reports give full information as to the libraries in secondary schools. In Madras they differ widely in extent and character. Some schools have a large collection of books; others a few volumes only. The grant to a departmental high school varies from Rs. 36 to Rs. 100 a year; to a middle school from Rs. 24 to Rs. 36. Library grants may also be made to aided schools under the Director's sanction, although few such grants have been actually given. In Bombay, Government middle-schools seldom contain less than 700 volumes, and high schools a larger number; a small annual allowance is granted for their maintenance. In Bengal, the ordinary allowance for the library of a Government high-school is from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 a year, a grant which is found to be quite sufficient for the purpose. Government middle-schools have the necessary books of reference, besides some for general reading, and the surplus funds at their credit are expended upon this among other objects. In aided schools, expenditure qualifying for a grant and its amount is taken into account in fixing the rate of aid. As a rule, however, aided schools are ill supplied with books. In the North-Western Provinces, the schools generally have little more than is needed for purposes of reference. In the Punjab, a standard list of the books required in a district school has been drawn up; it consists of English books, chiefly works of reference, including the text-books used in school. Oriental literature was not considered, and is but poorly represented. The provincial report observes: "There is very little general reading. Two boys in a district school can read at sight standard English works; but easy story-books are sometimes popular. The libraries have accumulated in a desultory manner, and though fairly supplied with books of reference, contain much that is unsuitable; for example, books that have been purchased for the encouragement of authors, and distributed without reference to their suitability for a school library. The Delhi High School has a good library of standard English and Oriental works, which was created for the use of the college. In the Central Provinces every Government middle-school has a library. A few aided schools also possess libraries, the best being that of the Bishop's School, at Nagpur. The single high school at Jabalpur shares the benefit of the library attached to the college. In most of the middle schools of Assam, whether Government or private, there is hardly a pretence of a library; a few Government schools situated at headquarter stations, are however better off. The Government high schools have fairly good libraries, sufficient for the requirements of masters and pupils; and year by year, as funds admit, additions are made to them. An aided high school in the town of Sylhet is allowed the use of the Zilla school library. The single high school in Coorg and the two high schools in Berar are well furnished with books of reference and of general reading, amounting to several hundred volumes in each case.

The foregoing summary would appear to show that insufficient provision is too often made for establishing or maintaining libraries in aided schools and that the necessity for such provision is much greater in high than in middle schools. We therefore recommend that a small annual grant be made for the formation and maintenance of libraries in all high schools. By limiting the recommendation to high schools, and by observing the ordinary requirement that grants of aided schools are made on condition of adequate local contributions, it is obvious that no great burden will hereby be laid upon educational funds.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

THE distribution of prizes to the students of the Female Training College in this city is one of the events of the year, looked forward to with pleasure by all interested in female education in this country; and this pleasing and interesting ceremony, which took place yesterday at the Hathising's Haveli on the Camp-road, did not fail to gratify all who witnessed it. The gaily decorated hall, with its huge mirrors and variegated chandeliers, was crowded by European gentlemen and ladies, and native shets, who had been invited to attend. Amongst the former were present Mrs. Sheppard, our Commissioner's wife, General Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Boeman, Mrs. Bourne, Colonel 'Hadow, and several others. The native gentlemen were represented by Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidas, C. S. I., Mr. Ranchorlal, Mr. Mukunrai Manirai (First Class Subordinate Judge), Mr. Nowrojee Vakeelvalla, and others. The fact that Mrs. Sheppard had with her usual amiability consented to give away the prizes lent an additional attraction to the scene, for Mrs. Sheppard's name is deservedly held in high regard all over Guzerat for the genuine interest she has taken and takes in the spread of female education in this Presidency. Wherever, over the large extent of her husband's jurisdiction as Revenue Commissioner, there are female schools, Mrs. Sheppard has visited and examined them; and every effort in this direction has met with her cordial sympathy, assistance, and encouragement. Precisely at 4 p.m. the proceedings commenced by the Rev. Mr. Beatty reading the annual report, which showed that the college owed its origin to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Mary Carpenter, in December, 1871; that during the superintendentship of Miss Mitchell it was accommodated in its present building chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Becherdas Ambaidas, who gave towards it Rs. 10,000; and that ever since it has been doing excellent work. Since 1876 it has turned out thirty-four woman teachers, who after a three years' course of training, have been placed in charge of female schools in different parts of Guzerat; and Mrs. Sheppard was so good as to bear personal testimony to the excellent and efficient manner in which she has found these teachers discharging their duties. At the end of last year there were thirty-two students; this year the number has increased to thirty-six, of which ten are resident within the college. In connection with this college there is a practising day school and an Anglo-vernacular class. At the last examination conducted by the Acting Educational Inspector, N.D., Rao Saheb Mahipatram Roopram (Principal Guzerat Male Training College) and Rao Saheb M. T. Desai (Deputy Inspector Ahmedabad Division), out of 32 examined 29 passed in all heads; and out of 8 who were examined in the Anglo-Vernacular class, all passed successfully. Mr. Beatty had thus, in concluding the report, very good grounds for highly complimenting the acting lady superintendent, Miss Peroz Sorabjee, on the excellent progress exhibited by the college. These remarks were received with general and continued applause.

The second part of the programme was still more interesting and gave very great satisfaction. Several songs—what are called "Kindergarten" songs—skilfully rendered into Guzerati by Miss Mary Sorabjee, were sung by the younger pupils, with great animation and evident enjoyment, whilst the older students sang two *garbees* or songs in Guzerati, which were greatly appreciated by the native gentlemen and those who understood the language, as one of these songs was in praise of Mrs. Sheppard as eminent among women, and the other in praise of Lord Ripon as eminent among the Viceroys of India. A recitation in English by three little girls was very well done and evidenced the decided improvement made by the Anglo-vernacular class since last year, whilst the songs and several duets on the piano gave ample proof of the very excellent musical training the pupils are receiving at the hands of the Misses Sorabjee. Prizes of sorts were then delivered by Mrs. Sheppard, to a large number of recipients. When this was over, Mr. Reid Acting Collector of Ahmedabad) got up and made a speech on behalf of Mrs. Sheppard, in which he expressed the pleasure that lady felt at being present on the occasion, and the great satisfaction she experienced at the marked progress of the college and at its growing popularity. Mr. Reid concluded by complimenting Miss Sorabjee and her sister on the very efficient manner in which the college has been managed during the time it has been in their sole charge. A Guzerati version of the National Anthem sung by all the pupils brought what I may well describe as the evening's entertainment to a close. The question of education in general and female education in particular is of paramount importance in India; and institutions like the Ahmedabad Female Training College undoubtedly deserve to be helped and encouraged in every possible way, not only by Government, but by associations and individuals who have the welfare of India at heart. I cannot therefore better conclude this communication than by earnestly hoping, in the words of the Rev. Mr. Beatty, "that the learned by their learning, the rich by their gifts, and all according to their abilities, will lose no opportunity of helping to increase the usefulness of such an institution."

"FOOD AND FEEDING."

(Continued from Wednesday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

IT is only in cold countries, where the temperature of the surrounding air is so low as to make it extremely difficult to keep the body heat up to the necessary standard (alike for all countries—98½°) that the highly oxidisable fats are imperatively necessary, they being also very serviceable in less quantity in temperate climates when much work has to be done; but in India, where exercise is necessarily limited, the carbo-hydrates, mild and unstimulating as they are, are the most suitable. Without properly contrived exercise it is not possible in the tropics so to regulate the quantity and kinds of food as to keep the functions active and the tone of the tissues and system high.

On the other hand exercise should be adopted with certain precautions; those forms which are sudden, violent and spasmodic in their nature being especially calculated to prove hurtful. The saying that "in order to live long it is necessary to live slowly," is particularly applicable.

So far our remarks have been confined to the consideration of food in the scientific and physiological aspect of their application to India. It is but a step further to carry our subject into that sphere of practical utility which treats of foods in detail as they present themselves in every-day life in this country.

Touching the necessity of looking at foods from a practical point of view, as a corollary to their scientific study, Sir Henry Thompson observes: "If any rational canons are to be laid down in connection with food and feeding, it is absolutely necessary that something more than the chemical and physiological bearings of the subject should be taken into consideration."

Fully endorsing his opinion, we shall endeavour to discuss this side of our subject in a general, discursive way, dealing rather with practical points than with scientific theories.

As regards their sources, foods group themselves into two classes—those derived from the vegetable kingdom, and those from the animal.

The position of historic precedence must be conceded to the vegetable kingdom, which, in early ages, probably furnished the entire food of mankind, still does so to many of its races, and, may, moreover, be regarded as the ultimate parent of even animal structures.

Among the foods derived from the *vegetable kingdom*, first in importance come the cereals—wheat, oats, rye, maize, rice, &c. These all contain a proportion of each of the elements necessary to nutrition, but they consist chiefly of starchy matters. In almost all of them the starchy element, as compared with the nitrogenised, is largely in excess of the requirements of a perfect diet, and in most of them fatty matters are notably deficient. To constitute a perfect diet, they need the addition of some more highly nitrogenised substances, and, usually, of fatty materials. Hence the *rationale* of such simple but correct combinations as bread and cheese, bread and butter, or bread with butter and meat (sandwiches), in each of which practical experience has foreshadowed physiological necessity.

Among cereals, wheat contains the highest proportion of nitrogenised material, and yet, if man were to attempt to live on bread alone, he would have, in order to get the requisite amount of nitrogenised food, to eat twice the quantity of starchy matters he needs, and his excretory organs would be taxed to get rid of this wasteful excess. Even this calculation, made for a temperate climate, requires modification to hold true for the tropics, where life may be adequately sustained by a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matters. The use of wheat, in the form of leavened bread or of unleavened cakes, is so universal among Europeans and certain native races, that some latitude may be permitted us in arraying certain facts about it which, though, no doubt, of universal application, still concern us closely in India, in view of the difficulty of obtaining and preserving wheat preparations in a wholesome condition here.

The very fine white flours are of low nutritive value (consisting as they do almost entirely of starch), as compared with the darker, coarser meals—formed, in addition, of the external portions of the grain which contain also most of the more important (nitrogenous, saline, and fatty) materials. On the other hand it is to be noted that "whole meal" (*i.e.*, meal containing every portion of the wheat grain) will not produce light agreeable bread when made in the form of ordinary loaves, will, in fact, have a hard flinty crust, or a soft doughy interior—the form of a flat cake is preferable.

The course, whole-meal bread, is, moreover, a powerful stimulant of the digestive tract, and hence exerts a laxative influence; it might, therefore, in this country with great advantage, be used by those who suffer from inertia of the alimentary canal.

An excellent receipt for a light, friable, palatable bread is given by our author.* Fermented bread is far more digestible than unfermented cakes (*chapatties*), owing, chiefly to the state of subdivision of the former—its minute porosity permitting the digestive juices to penetrate and act on every part of it.

Unfermented cakes should be made as thin as possible, and be baked into such a state of crispness that they readily crumble in eating. They keep better than bread, and are sometimes preferable to it on that account. The unfermented cakes used by the wheat-eating races of India are usually made too thick, and are imperfectly baked in their deeper parts; hence these portions remain pasty, tenacious, and very indigestible. For the same reason, toast is more digestible than bread, and stale than fresh bread. If re-baked in an oven, stale bread is converted to the condition of new; the same holds of biscuits if moistened and re baked.

Under the influence of heat and moisture in this country, flour soon becomes sour and tends, in baking, to undergo excessive or acetous fermentation, which the baker can only partially modify by introducing alum or other adulterations. Bread made from such flour is sticky, dark and sour; it should be carefully eschewed. This change is one of the chief causes of the badness of Indian breads in the mofussil, whereas the extremely white and in-nutritious breads prevail in Calcutta.

Maccaroni and vermicelli preparations, made by washing out the starch from wheat, consist almost entirely of the nitrogenous matters of the grain-gluten. To the general rule that animal nitrogenous matter is more readily digested than that of vegetable origin, exception must be made in favour of these preparations. In them the vegetable albumen is presented to the direct action of the digestive juices shorn of the impediments of coverings of starch and fibre which obscure it in the wheat grain. They are as highly nourishing, weight for weight, as animal flesh, and are, commonly, more easily digested facts which stamp them as foods eminently suited to residents in India, and excellent occasional substitutes for meat, more especially for those engaged in fatiguing intellectual pursuits.

Sir Henry commends maccaroni as a luncheon dish, in that it sustains the power without taxing too much the digestion, or rendering the individual heavy, sleepy, and incompetent afterwards. He details some excellent modes of dressing it—one, *au maigre*; another, *au gras*.†

Next in the list of cereals come oats. They stand slightly lower than wheat as regards their amount of nitrogenous matter, but higher as to their salts, while their fatty constituents are nearly three times as great as in the latter, which indeed, is notably deficient in this respect. So far as its form of nutrition is concerned oatmeal is shown, therefore, to be a food most suited for consumption in India. Unfortunately, it does not lend itself to the many delicate and varied modes of consumption that wheat flour does. It contains no gluten, and so cannot be made into bread or pastry, like wheat flour because it is devoid of the adhesiveness necessary to retain the vesicles of gas and give porosity to the mass. In the form of porridge it is nutritious and light, though somewhat laxative.

Maize, or Indian corn, contains much less nitrogenous and saline matters than either wheat or oats; but is characterised by its large proportion of fat, in this respect surpassing every other cereal; it has about five times as much as wheat, ten times as much as rice, not indeed, that maize contains an excessive amount of fat, but that these others are poor in it. It grows in India but is not used there as a food to anything like the extent that it deserves to be, or that it is in other hot countries, such as tropical America, Africa, parts of Asia, and Southern Europe. It is notably deficient in gluten, and in consequence will not by itself make bread, but is usually prepared as cakes or puddings or mixed with some gluten—containing cereal, to make bread. It has a high alimentary value on account of its richness in fat, as is illustrated by its being the food employed in fattening the celebrated Strasbourg geese destined to the preparation of *pate de foie gras*.

As a food maize is complete but susceptible of improvement by the addition of nitrogen, and when eaten with beans or with a little cheese—both of which supply the deficient nitrogen—it constitutes well-known and admirably nutritious dishes—the *pelenta* of Italy, the *succotash* of America. Maize grains, gathered while still soft and succulent form a dainty dish if dressed and served as green pease. Not only is this grain in wholesome and easy of assimilation, but it is capable by admixture, of largely increasing the digestibility of wheaten preparations. For though the gluten in wheat confers on it the power of bread making, yet it renders its bread and pastry strongly adhesive and prone to cohere, during eating, into masses which resist the penetration of the gastric juices, and thus oppose a mechanical obstacle to digestion. The addition of maize flour modifies this stickiness, gives the bread or pastry a "short" crisp fibre, makes the food disintegrate more readily into particles among which the gastric juices can easily permeate; digestion is thus much facilitated, and important aid is rendered to powers enfeebled by residence in the tropics. In some countries into which it has been introduced, maize has fairly driven other grains out of cultivation as food materials.

Lowest in the list of cereals, with regard to nutritive value, stands rice. Starch forms its chief constituent; its proportion of nitrogenous matter is extremely small, while it is almost devoid of those two essentials of a complete food—fat and salts. Rice is the chief food of about one-third of the human race. Sir Henry Thompson considers it as "just sufficing, perhaps, to meet the wants of an inactive population in a tropical climate." We feel bound to differ from his opinion as to this possible sufficiency. It is certain that the bulk of our rice-eating populations do not, if they can avoid it, attempt to make it suffice as a diet in itself; the practical experience of a generation has led them to adopt the custom of supplementing a rice diet with those other elements of food, which our scientific theories show us to be essential to make it complete and sufficient. The deficiency of nitrogenous matter they make up by the addition of pulses, of fish, or more rarely of flesh, the almost complete absence of fat is rectified by the addition of ghee or oil; while the salines are added in the form of vegetables, which contain these, or of common salt. It is certain, too, that the attempt to fully nourish the body on a diet of rice alone, if made, must result in disaster.

We, not unfrequently, see this demonstrated, in India, where, owing to economic considerations (the cheapness of rice as compared with the aliments needed to supplement it, and the desire to attain repletion, or a full stomach, at a small cost), the attempt is often made by poverty-stricken native populations to sustain life on a diet too exclusively composed of rice. This inevitably results in the system being more or less starved as to nitrogenous fatty and saline elements, so that practical inanition ensues even while an excessive and wasteful quantity of food of one kind—the starchy only—is being consumed.

This is a point which commends itself to the notice of those who employ, or feed, large bodies of men, soldiers, coolies, &c., in India. One highly practical recommendation that rice possesses is that its starchy materials are more easily digested than those of any other cereal; it, therefore, has a high value as a farinaceous food, to those who, like the European, do not use it in excess. The cooking of rice is best performed by thorough steaming. Boiling diminishes its chief recommendation—its digestability; if excess of water be used, further loss is sustained by dissolving out of those principles (nitrogenous, fatty, and saline matters) in which it is at best specially deficient; while, if only as much water be used as the rice will absorb, the grains agglutinate together in a sticky, unpalatable, unsightly mass.

The next class of vegetable foods which present themselves for consideration, is that of the legumes, comprising beans, lentils, haricots, peas, &c.

These are all characterised by their large proportion of nitrogen—about twice that of any cereal, which stamps them as the most highly nitrogenised product of the vegetable kingdom. For this reason they stand, in nutritive value, on a par with animal flesh, of which they are fully capable of supplying the place, as indeed they do habitually to millions of mankind.

In the diet of most of the rice-eating races of India they furnish the chief nitrogenous (flesh-forming) element, and might with advantage be employed more largely by Europeans in this country, to the exclusion of a part of their meat food.

The native races consume legumes chiefly in the form of dried beans and peas, and it is surprising that these have not been more largely utilised by the shikaree and the soldier in the field. Legumes have another recommendation of great practical weight, namely, their cheapness as compared with their alternative, animal food; their nutritive value is equally great, while their cost is only one-fifth that of meat. But, though rivalling animal food in nutritive value, most of the dried legumes fall far below it in facility of digestion if taken in anything like the same quantity. This reproach of indigestibility does not, however, attach to all legumes. One notable exception is the haricot, the dried mature bean of the plant whose pods we eat in the early green state as "French beans." These, when suitably dressed, are more readily assimilated than flesh, and the eater feels lighter and less oppressed than after a meal of the latter.

Sir Henry gives some admirable hints on the modes of dressing haricots so as to combine all their advantages, and specially commends them as a basis for salads. In his appendix will be found detailed directions for the preparation of that favourite dish of the Parisian restaurant, the *Salade de legumes*, all the materials of which are readily obtainable in India—Taragon vinegar being substituted for the *ravigote* of his receipt.

(To be continued.)

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* To two pounds of coarsely ground or crushed whole wheat-meal add half a pound of fine flour and a sufficient quantity of baking powder and salt; when these are well mixed, rub in about two ounces of butter, and make into dough with half milk and water, or with all milk if preferred. Make rapidly into flat cakes like "tea-cakes," and bake without delay in a quick oven, leaving them afterwards to finish thoroughly at a lower temperature. The butter and milk supply fatty matter in which the wheat is somewhat deficient; all the saline and mineral matters of the husk are retained; and thus a more nutritive form of bread cannot be made. Moreover, it retains the natural flavour of the wheat, in place of the insipidity which is characteristic of fine flour, although it is indisputable that bread produced from the latter, especially at Paris and Vienna, is unrivalled for delicacy, texture, and colour.

† Place in a quart stewpan a pint and a half of boiling water; throw in four ounces of maccaroni; season with salt and pepper, and boil gently for twenty minutes. Strain completely from the water in a colander, wipe out the stewpan, and put back into it the maccaroni, with a quarter of a pint of good stock; let it simmer gently until all the liquid is absorbed by the maccaroni, a process requiring about twenty minutes. Grase and mix together an ounce of Parmesan and an ounce of Gruyère or good English cheese. Half of this quantity is to be put into the stewpan, stirring the cheese into the maccaroni over the fire. When this quantity is dissolved, add the rest of the cheese, together with rather more than half an ounce of butter, and stir until all is melted. Season, and serve in a hot deep dish. The maccaroni ought to "spin" well, that is to say, delicate fibres should extend from one portion to another when moved. It may be eaten with or without tomato sauce, which makes an excellent addition. If, instead of stock, milk is used, an agreeable change may be made. Abroad, this constitutes *maccaroni au maigre*, the foregoing receipt being *au gras*.

THE BOMBAY TONNAGE SCALE.

ON the 30th ultimo a meeting of shipowners was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, to consider the alterations which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has decided to make in the tonnage scale of that port. The proposed alterations were referred to in a communication received from the secretary of the General Shipowners' Society, which was inserted in our city article on Saturday last.

Mr. George Lidgett (of the firm of Messrs. John Lidgett and Sons) presided, and in opening the proceedings, stated that some time back it came to the knowledge of the General Shipowners' Society that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had taken in hand the tonnage scale. They therefore suggested to the Chamber that they should depute some gentlemen to confer on the subject in London with those who were so deeply interested in any alteration of the tonnage scale which had existed so long. The only reply which had been received to that communication they considered of a very high-handed nature—to the effect that they wish to take their own course and that the proposed changes would come into force on the 1st of January next. That seemed a very improper proceeding, and they had therefore convened that meeting. They had received a communication from Mr. Laing, of the London Chamber of Shipping, regretting his inability to attend, and hoping that the meeting would be unani- leading steam shipping companies (including the mous; the P. and O., the British India, the Anchor Line, the Hall Line, the Clan Line, Rubattino's, and the Austrian Lloyd's) had passed a resolution agreeing not to recognize the alterations; the Glasgow Shipowners' Association had resolved to oppose the changes, and resolutions complaining of the objectionable nature of the alterations had been passed by the Clyde Steamship Owners' Association and by other societies. Communications had also been received from the managers of the Hall Line, Liverpool, from Newport, West Hartlepool, Newcastle-upon Tyne, &c., protesting against the action of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, or appointing delegates to attend the meeting. He urged them to enter their protest against the principle of a foreign Chamber of Commerce taking in hand, without any consultation with the shipowners, a long-standing scale which had existed between them.

Mr. Sutherland (the chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company) moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting of shipowners protests against the action of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in seeking to alter, from the 1st of January next, the present Bombay tonnage scale in the interest of shippers." It was, he said, only on very rare occasions that shipowners in this country met together to take counsel with each other in matters affecting their several interests, and it would perhaps be somewhat better if they adopted this course more frequently. It was certain that whenever such meetings were held they were for the purpose of protesting against some injury or of seeking redress for some grievance. It might be, for example, that they found the working of the International Sanitary Commission in Egypt upset the trade they were carrying on via the Suez Canal; or perhaps it might be that they found the Suez Canal itself was inadequate for the commerce which they carried through it; or it might be, perhaps, that there was some legislative conundrum which rendered it necessary for them to take each other's advice on the subject. He was quiet sure they would agree with him that a strong motive was necessary to bring them together, and in his experience he had never known a stronger motive then that which impelled them to be present on that occasion, in consequence of the one-sided and most unjust character of the proceeding of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. On this matter there were two points before them. In the first place, there had been a tonnage scale in existence in Bombay during the last 12 years. It had been thoroughly understood and exhaustively applied to the whole shipping trade carried on with that port, and that being so, a very strong reason should exist for making any alteration. In the second place, so far from there being any such reason, in the interest of all parties concerned, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had all at once decided to adopt a totally different scale, simply in their own interests, and in order to reduce the shipowners' receipts as carriers. In proof of this assertion he quoted statements made in the discussion on the subject at the meeting of the Chamber. The total exports of seed and grain from Bombay amounted last year to no less than [illegible]00,000 tons. Assuming that the rate of freight on that amount was 30s. a ton, and that the 12½ per cent. on which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce laid so much stress were to be taken off, the loss to the shipowners in the course of a year would be nearly £200,000. That, too, was supposing that the trade remained only at its present amount. He maintained that the Chamber in this matter, instead of working to conserve the interests of commerce generally had acted simply as a trade union of merchants in their own individual interests. It was of no use for the Chamber to try to gloze over this important fact by experiments as to the "relativity"—if he might use the word—between weight and measurement fact by experiments as to the "relativity"—if he might use the word—between weight and measurement in certain descriptions of cargo. They had entered into elaborate comparisons and the only result, to his mind, was to show their complete and entire ignorance of the rules and the system under which shipowners' business must be conducted. In claiming to have seed and grain carried upon the principle of measurement, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were altogether throwing to the winds the principle which guided merchants and shipowners, not only in England and Bombay, but all the world over. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there might possibly have been some anomalies in the rules under which they had carried on their business as shipowners, in all probability such anomalies had been quite as much against the shipowner as against the merchant. He contended, too, that in the course of the past 12 or 13 years, every anomaly had been obliterated by the extraordinary competition which had existed at the port of Bombay. Referring to the enormous development of the trade of Bombay, he maintained that a great share of this development was owing to the very low rates charged by the shippers. He held that there was no case even for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to ask the shipowners to consent to the change; but, so far from their consent being asked for, they had not been consulted at all on the subject. The meeting, as representing the greatest shipping interests of the country, could not too strongly reprobate the attempt to dictate to them the manner in which they were to conduct their own business. Supposing that the action at present proposed by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay were successful, it would be a most dangerous precedent for the future. He wished also to point out that the movement was directed, he would not say exclusively, but most certainly against those who were in the habit of chartering steamers to run to Bombay, and he advised them in future to write across the charter, "This charter is completed under the old scale."

Mr. Price seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Adamson (North Shields), Mr. Christie (Cardiff), and Mr. M Gregor (of the Glen Line), and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dawes (of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company) moved the next resolution as follows:—"That the shipowners present at this meeting, in order to give practical effect to their views, pledge themselves not to conclude engagements upon any other scale than that now existing, and will give instructions to their agents in Bombay accordingly." He advocated the existence of more harmony and agreement among shipowners, and held that the necessity for this was becoming greater every day. He ventured to say that not one-tenth of the mercantile houses of Bombay were now interested in shipping, whereas before the opening of the Suez Canal they were nearly all interested in this industry. The consequence was that the interests of shipowners were very adversely affected when questions concerning them arose in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Joss (of the Clan Line) seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Middleton (West Hartlepool) moved, "That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to all the shipowning societies in the United Kingdom, and also to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. John Glover seconded the motion, and in doing so cordially acquiesced in the remarks which had been made as to the desirability of shipowners recognizing more completely their identity of interests. He hoped that the present movement was only the beginning of some co-operation which might be turned to a great many useful purposes. The second resolution might keep shipowners out of the market for a while, but that would probably be an advantage to them, as the market was so bad. When two parties were affected by any change, both of them ought assuredly to be consulted, whereas, as had been stated, the interests of the shipowners in this matter had been altogether overlooked.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

CLOSING OF THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

THE International Fisheries Exhibition, which—in a pecuniary sense, at any rate—has been successful in a measure far beyond the expectations of the most hopeful, was formally closed on Oct. 31 by the Prince of Wales, after having been open for six months. As at the opening on May 12, the Exhibition buildings were crowded during the closing ceremony. This was particularly the case in the Great Inland Fisheries Gallery, where the ceremony took place. Here in the centre a dais was erected for the Prince of Wales and the other royal visitors. In front of the dais were stationed the Diplomatic Corps and the Foreign and Colonial Commissioners; and ranged in their respective positions on either side and in the transept were the council of the Horticultural Society and distinguished visitors, the mayors of various towns, the council of the Albert Hall, jurors, guarantors, of learned societies and a large number of ladies. Beyond the reserved portions in which they were accommodated, the remainder of the transept at the sides was occupied by season-ticket holders and others, for whom upwards of seven hundred seats were provided.

Mr. Birkbeck, on behalf of the executive committee, read their report. They expressed the deep sense of gratitude which they, in common with all classes of the fishing community, recognised the gracious support which the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the royal family had extended to the enterprise, without which the complete success which had attended their effects could not have been attained. As to the financial result of the exhibition, the committee were of opinion that it would be premature at present to give any definite financial statement, though at the same time they were fully sensible of the responsibility devolving upon them as stewards of public money, and in due course such a statement would be submitted. The committee concluded by saying that the influence of the exhibition for good is already manifest among the community whose interests it was designed to promote: and they trusted that influence might be definitely and permanently continued.

The Prince of Wales, in reply:—"I have listened with great pleasure to the report of the Executive Committee. Her Majesty has followed with much interest the success which has so signally attended this exhibition, and I have had the gratification of receiving this morning a telegram from the Queen begging me to inform you of these sentiments, and likewise to express her Majesty's fervent hope that lasting benefit to the fishing population may be the reward of those who have shown so much interest in the welfare of this exhibition. And it is as much a matter of satisfaction to my brothers as to myself to have contributed towards the success of an enterprise respecting which at the outset nothing was certain but the heavy responsibility of those who had engaged in it. I learn with much pleasure that, after all expenses are defrayed, a substantial surplus will remain in your hands. The best method of disposing of that surplus is a matter which will need careful consideration. It would be premature to allude to any of the various suggestions which have already been put forward; but I am of opinion that no proposal will be satisfactory to the public unless it is immediately directed towards the carrying out of the objects of the Exhibition from which the fund is derived—namely, the promotion of the welfare of fishermen, fisheries, and the fishing industry in general. And I think our duty towards the supporters of the Exhibition will not be discharged until we have done something towards the alleviation of the calamities incidental to the fisherman's calling; and until we have also done something towards the promotion of that application of science to practice from which the fishing industry, like all other industries, can alone look for improvement. I believe that, apart from what may be effected by the judicious use of the surplus fund, the latter end may best attained by the formation of a society having for its object the collection of statistics and other information relative to fisheries, the diffusion among the fishing population of a knowledge of all improvements in the methods and appliances of their calling, the discussion of questions bearing upon fishing interests, and the elucidation of those problems of natural history which bear upon the subject. Such a society, as the representative of the fisheries, would naturally take charge of the scientific investigations which bear upon those interests, and would no doubt be brought into relation with the aquarium which you wisely propose to offer to the Government, and with the already existing Fishery museum of the Department of Science and Art, which is founded on the collection bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. Buckland, but which has been immensely enlarged and enriched by the liberality of many of our exhibitors. The evidence of the public interest in such exhibitions, afforded by the vast concourse of visitors from all parts of the realm to that which is now closed, has led me to hope that the buildings which have been erected at so much cost, and which have so admirably served their purpose, shall continue, for the next three years, to be employed for exhibitions of a similarly comprehensive character. In considering what shall be the subject-matter of these exhibitions, three tropics of paramount interest to our community have presented themselves to my mind. These are health, both bodily and mental, industrial inventions, and the rapidly growing resources of our colonies and of our Indian empire. I have expressed a desire that the exhibition of 1884 will embrace the conditions of health, in so far as, like food, clothes, and dwellings, they fall under the head of hygiene; or, like appliances for general and technical teaching, gymnasia, and schools, under that of education. The question of the Patent Laws has for many years engaged the attention of all those interested in the progress of invention and the just reward of the inventor. I am advised that the Patent Act of last session will afford a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which beset this subject, and will be especially useful to the poor inventor by enabling him to obtain protection for his invention at a considerably reduced rate, and in a manner which will be more advantageous to him. Under these circumstances, it has appeared to me that much good may result from an exhibition in the year 1885, showing the progress of invention, especially in labour-saving machinery, since 1862—that is to say, since the last great International Exhibition held in this country. At the close of the Paris Exhibition of 1878, I had the satisfaction of receiving, from the Colonial Commissioners, an address, in which great stress was laid on the desirability of establishing a permanent colonial museum in London, as a powerful means of diffusing through out the mother country a better knowledge of the nature and importance of the several dependencies of the empire, of facilitating commercial relations, marking progress, aiding the researches of men of science, and also of affording valuable information to intending emigrants. At that time I was able to do little more than to assure the Commissioners of my readiness to promote such a scheme, and to recommend the respective Governments to give it their full consideration. I trust that the British Colonial Exhibition, which I propose to hold in 1886, may result in the foundation of such a museum, the institution of which would secure for the people of this country a permanent record of the resources and development of her Majesty's colonies; and I hope that an important section of the proposed exhibition of that year may result from the co-operation of our fellow-subjects, the people of India, in a suitable representation of the industrial arts of that empire.

The Prince of Wales concluded by expressing thanks to those who had promoted the success of the exhibition.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as one of the Commissioners appointed by the Queen, read the Commissioners' report, and the Prince of Wales, in accepting it, thanked the Commissioners for their services. Sir William Harcourt then made a speech, and expressed to the Prince of Wales the thanks of the Government for the important part he and other members of the royal family had taken in connection with international exhibitions. The Prince of Wales then made the formal announcement that "This exhibition is closed." The procession was reformed and returned to the main entrance, when the Prince of Wales and the other royal visitors drove off amid loud cheering. The exhibition was closed to the public in the evening.

A telegram was received from the Queen expressing her Majesty's great satisfaction at the complete success of the Exhibition, and sincere regret at having unfortunately been prevented from visiting it.

METHODS AND HOPES OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.

BY PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

THE course of true science, like that of true love, never did run smooth. Oppositions are encountered and overcome, each period of refardation being followed by more than the normal rapidity of advance. In the early part of the present century this was strikingly illustrated in regard to the undulatory theory of light, and it had been illustrated in our day by the fortunes of the theory of evolution. Both theories were pushed back for a time; both conquered; the period of resistance being fully atoned for by the subsequent period of acceleration. It is profoundly interesting to observe the illustrations of this mode of scientific progress now going forward. A few years ago the germ theory of communicable disease was held by only a few of the bolder and more penetrative minds. It now overspreads the entire field of medical thought and action. We cannot take up a journal in which the etiology of disease is handled without being confronted by this theory; and the more it is considered the more thoroughly it is seen to account for and reCile the facts of clinical observation and the surer is the light which it sheds upon the work of the physician the sanitarian. One of the most extraordinary and unaccountable experiences in medicine was the immunity secured by a single attack of a communicable disease against future attacks of the same malady. Small-pox, typhoid, or scarlatina, for example, was found, as a general rule, to occur only once in the lifetime of the individual, the successful passage through the disorder apparently rendering the body invulnerable. From time to time during his long and valuable life I was honoured by communications from the late Sir Thomas Watson. Knowing the profound interest I felt in questions of medical theory, and aware of my leaning towords the germ theory of contagious disease, he once asked me how I supposed the immunity just referred to was to be accounted for. I acknowledged the difficulty, but stated at the same time that the germ theory came nearest to a satisfactory solution. A certain amount of mineral matter was known to be necessary to the constitution of a tree. Without it the tree could not grow, although, in comparison with the other constituents of the wood, its quantity might be infinitesimal. The exhaustion of a soil often meant the removal from it of a minute but necessary constituent. Reasoning from analogy, I ventured to express the opinion that the rarity of second attacks of communicable disease was due to the removal from the system, by the first parasitic crop, of some ingredient necessary to the growth and propagation of the parasite.

The cultivation of micro-organisms, which is now everywhere carried on, enables us to realize the smallness of the change which in many cases suffices to convert a highly nutritive liquid into one incapable of supporting microscopic life. Various important essays bearing upon this subject have been recently published in the *Revue Scientifique*. M. Bouley there draws attention to the results obtained by M. Raulin in the cultivation of the microscopic plant named Aspergillus niger. The omission of potash from Raulin's liquid suffices to make the produce fall to one-twenty-fifth of the amount collected when potash is present. The addition of an infinitesimal amount of a substance inimical to the life of a plant is attended with still more striking results. For example, one part in sixteen hundred thousand of nitrate of silver added to the liquid entirely stops the growth of the plant. And now we come to the important application of this fact which has been indicated by M. Duclaux. Supposing the aspergillus to be a human parasite—a living contagium—capable of self-multiplication on the human blood, and of so altering the constitution of that liquid is to produce death; then, the introduction into the blood of a man weighing sixty kilogrammes of five milligrammes of the nitrate of silver would ensure if not the total effacement of this contagium, at all events the neutralization of its dower to destroy life. An index fiher here points out to us the direction which physiological experiment is likely to take in the future. In anticipation of the assault of infective organisms, the experimenter will try to introduced into the body substances which, though small in amount, shall so affect the blood and tissues as to render them unfit for the development of the contagium. And subsequent to the assault of the parasite he will seek to introduce substances which shall effectually stop its multiplication. There are the strongest grounds for hope that in the case of infective diseases generally such protective substances will be found. It is, indeed, confidently asserted that such substances have been found. Dr. Polli, of Milan, for example, who has long experimented on this subject, finds that alkaline sulphides, introduced into the body, act powerfully on the contagia of marsh fever, typhoid, miliary fever, puerperal fever, and small-pox. In cases of pus infection, these sulphides have been found particularly efficacious. Never was greater ardur shown in medico-physiological reserrch than at the present moment; and this very ardour renders it incumbent on the experimenter to keep his wishes and expectations under strong control; it also hints at the necessity of caution in accepting alleged discoveries. But, as M. Boulec justly remarks, if Dr. Polli is correct in his facts, his results must be unspeakably important to humanity. For they would furnish the proof that it is possible, by the use of special agents, to place the human body in a condition incompatible with the existence of contagious organisms.

By the researches of Crudeli and Klebs the deadly malaria of the Campagna was proved to be of parasitic origin; and Crudeli is now engaged on experiments, planned on the largest scale, with the view of discovering the means of defence against this formidable enemy. He is a member of the Italian Parliament, and is liberally assisted in his work by the Government of his country. His experiments thus far have been made upon the employes engaged upon railways which traverse various intensely malarial regions. Arsenic is the substance which he has chosen to defend them from attack. He incorporates this substance in gelatine, formed into little squares, each square containing 2 milligrammes of arsenic; and he begins by administering to each person a single square per day. The dose is gradually augmented until it reaches 8 milligrammes daily. The result thus far is that out of 455 individuals treated in this way 338 were either cured of the fever or preserved from attack; while the negative and doubtful results were, in part, to be accounted for by the want of confidence on the part of the employes, and their consequenr neglect of the means intended for their protection. In other places similar experiments have been made with satisfactory results. While cautiously holding the final judgment in reserve, it is impossible to read these reports without entertaining the hope that the day is not far distant when the knowledge yielded by strict scientific inquiry will enable us to sweep these parasitic diseases from the face of the earth. But to attain this end one condition is absolutely necessary, which must be stated here without disguise. The most direct and obvious way of ascertaining whether the human body can, in the way indicated, be protected from the attacks of malaria would be to take two individuals—or, better still, two groups oo individuals— and having defended one group with arsenic and left the other undefended, to inoculate both groups with malarial poison and watch the result. It is needless to say that the man who would venture upon such an experiment would be execrated as a murderer; for assuredly some of his subjects succumb to the test. Is nothing, then, to be done? Is this deadly malady—and it is only one of a number of deadly maladies—to be suffered to continue its ravages without let or hindrence? Why is it that Koch, in his recent experiments in Alexandria—experiments, be it noted, conducted at the risk of his own life, and of the lives of his assistants—attached so much importance to the power of communicating cholera to the lower animals? It is simply because he knew that once thus communicated, a way would be open to him of combating the pest—of devising means to fortify the animal body in anticipation of attack, and to destroy its invaders after the attack had begun. Until this has been accomplished no sure progress can be made towards the complete extirpation of cholera. In the case of malaria, fortunately, the disease is communicable to bovine animals, and more especially to those unacclimatized to its action. Thanks to the liberal funds placed at his disposal, M. Crudeli is enabled to collect a large number of animals assailable by the disorder. He purposes dividing these animals into two groups; to treat one group with arsenic and to leave the other without treatment, and then to determine, once for all, by inoculation experiments, whether arsenic really possesses the power which his researches seem to have assigned to it. I appeal not to the partisans of either side, but to the common sense of England, whether, in the interest of humanity, the proposed experiment is not a legitimate one. I am neither a vivisectionist nor an antivivisectionist, and cruelty to animals is abhorrent to my nature. I have approrched this subject with a desire to weigg the poor and was connected it, to estimate the evel in comparison with the good; and the result of expiriment reading and reflection leads, in my case, to the conclusion that they who oppose investigations such as those here indicated are unwittingly ranging themselves on the side of the enimies of the human race.

THE END OF A MAHOMEDAN CENTURY.

TO-DAY is an important epoch in the history of Islam. The thirteenth century of the Mahomedan calendar of lunar years, reckoning from the era of the Flight, comes to an end, and to-morrow, the first day of the month Muharram, a new century begins. For almost a generation this completion of an age has been looked forward to with a mixture of hope and apprehension. Men of all races are under the superstition of epochs and periods, and something strange and portentous, either in the way of calamity or triumph, has been vaticinated for the close of the eventful century which has brought the virtual domination of Christendom on to the Mahomedan world. As long ago as the Crimean war it was in the thoughts of the Turks, and their comparative prosperity in the years that succeeded that struggle, together with the favour they enjoyed in Europe and the adulation they received from some Western statesmen, caused them to interpret complacently any mysterious utterances that might be current on the subject. But the century must, after all, close in gloom and disappointment. Among other things, the popular legend had announced an advent of religious and political regeneration. A new Prophet, a Mahdi, was to arise for the purification of Islam and the confusion of Christendom. Hopes of regeneration, when they gather suddenly and thickly, imply generally a sense of present abasement. Among modern Mahomedans, the sentiment is manifest in overwhelming force. Sometimes it betokens a national resolve to emerge from the dust and mire. The upheaval of a race projects a shadow in advance. As often it is nothing but the confession of want of energy and ability to accomplish necessary self-reform. That is its nature in the Mussulman world. Mahomedans have been looking east and west and north and south for deliverer and avenger. It has not occurred to them to look at home. Their only Mahdi has been the impostor in the Soudan; they understand by this time that nothing better can come of his enterprise than rapine and bloodshed and discord. All expectation of help from other quarters has long been dispelled. Germany was at one moment hailed as the staff on which the Porte might safely lean. Already the belief of Constantinople in the power and will of Berlin to countenance its insolvency and passionate feebleness has shared the fate of many beliefs of the same kind. At the Palace splendid visions were nursed of an enlarged and vigorous Caliphate in the person of Abdul Hamid. The outbreak of religious ambition has fallen as dead as more secular projects. In itself the recent approximation of the Sultan and the British Embassy is of good omen. England may be trusted to give wholesome advice and to encourage no disastrous political adventures. British interests are all on the side of the stability of Turkey, the consolidation of its strength, and the retrieval of its fair fame. But that Turkey should have returned to reliance on the sympathy of Great Britain signifies a mournful descent in Turkish anticipations from the heights to which they love to climb. A recovery of British influence in the councils of Turkey is evidence that prognostications of Mahdis and predictions of reversals of the Treaty of Berlin are known to be out of date. The thirteen hundredth year from the Hegira terminates gravely and soberly, without the realisation of the least of the gorgeous fancies with which Mussulman imagination had invested the epoch.

Islam has lived through a period of vast length, according to the scale of human affairs. Its followers and strangers have ample materials in its history of thirteen centuries of measuring its merits and capabilities. Mahomedans will find scope for triumph as well as for shame. Their faith enjoyed a thousand years of great exploits and magnificent successes. It was a religion of the sword for a thousand years it prevailed. But Mahomedans themselves comprehend that only by armed violence can they propagate their doctrines. They perceive that for three centuries their ascendancy in arms has been fading away from them. For observers who, though not Mahomedans, are anxious to do Mahomedanism justice, the question will be what Mahomedanism has done for mankind at large, for others than Mahomedans, and for Mahomedans and for Mahomedans too. Like all powers which have been allowed to operate, Mahomedanism has had its uses. When Mahomet commenced his mission Asia and Africa were in the depth of spiritual degradation. Arabia was a land of idolaters. The Eastern Empire was an incubus on the fairest portions of Asia and Europe, which, with its nerveless luxury and indolence, smothered all manliness and every instinct towards virtue. By some means or other it was peremptorily necessary to sweep away the Byzantine throne, and all that belonged to it. The Arabs on whom the work first devolved replaced the institutions they demolished by substitutes which stood the comparison. Arab civilisation at Cairo, Bagdad, Damascus, Cordova, and Seville was of a refinement which the Christian sovereignties it supplanted had not reached. Had Mahomedanism perished under an exertion of brute European strength against its Arab manifestation, it could not be now demonstrated to have been devoid at least of inherent vitality. The transfer of the Mahomedan representation to the Turk has revealed what Mahomedanism was and was obliged to be whosoever the hands which guided it. For the Turk as for the Arab, for the Arab as for the Turk, it was a religion which taught how to conquer rather than how to live. Its weapons might not be mere weapons of war. Mahomedan propagandists have won converts by persuasion and example. Pride in belonging to a dominant faith, and the emancipation it promises from castes and class distinctions, have united with the sword in extending the boundaries of Islam. Whether the new believers, however, had been recruited originally by hope or by fear, their belief has always seemed to expend its vigour in the first effort of bringing them within its fold. Mahomedanism as a religion supplied the impetus which acquired empires for the Arab as for the Turk. It did not bestow on the Arab the genius for arts and letters, which the dominion due to his religious enthusiasm enabled him to indulge. It did not incline the Turk to employ opportunities similarly obtained, and more considerable still, for the education of his ruder nature to intellectual tastes. Christianity has insisted on mingling with every turn and aspiration of the human mind. Mahomedanism, while it claims to direct life, and is not without some doctrines and precepts worthy to direct it, has been satisfied to train the proselytes it has been constantly eager to enroll to despise others rather than to elevate themselves. As an art of life, and especially of social and national life, Mahomedanism has conspicuously failed. From the Koran an abundance of exalted maxims may be quoted which enjoin the practice of virtue, and even of benevolence. In every Mussulman community instances are to be discovered of persons endowed with exemplary Christian graces. No Mussulman State can be shown to have been established on a foundation which was not certain to develop the seeds of corruption and destruction. Mahomedanism is essentially an army on the march. Wherever it has encamped it has been an alien and exotic. With pretensions to a universal sovereignty, which four hundred years ago appeared to be not far from accomplishment, it could never, whether Ottoman or Arab, have attained stability except by enslaving or converting the whole of the races it conquered over. Vast as its territories are, and vaster as once they seemed likely to become, it has never rooted itself in the soil it occupied, except on the impracticable condition of cutting itself adrift from its origin and inborn characteristics.

All religions are aggressive, except Quakerism; and Quakerism, when it commenced, was as aggressive as any. Christianity is aggressive like Mahomedanism. The element of weakness in the aggressiveness of Mahomedanism is that it stagnates spiritually when it cannot tyrannize politically. Worshippers of Brahma and Vishnu are not affected by the accidents of temporal sovereignty. Disciples of Buddha pursue their medita-tions though thrones totter and fall. Christianity rejoices and triumphs in the cold shade of secular neglect and amid the fires of persecution. Mahomedanism languishes and is deprived of its reason for existing unless it be enthroned and crowned. As soon as its impulse of conquest was exhausted it lost heart and fainted. An occasional phantasm of new martial laurels for the Crescent revives its courage. When the movement is discovered to be powerless against Christian rifles and cannon, its animation dies away. A deposit of active dejection is left behind worse than the former lethargy. In the darkness of inner Arabia a Mahomedan spiritual revival forty years back stirred the hearts of Mahomedan reformers in Constantinople and Cairo. That like the rest was seen to be based on dreams of material victory and subsided as they dispersed. It is not simply as if sovereignty were indispensable for the performance in a Mussulman society of the duties of social life. Not sovereignty alone, but victoriously aggressive sovereignty, is requisite to brace a Mussulman State to the discharge of its functions. A Christian State may be stationary yet maintain law and order and prosperity within its borders. A Mussulman State ceases to rule when it ceases to be actively militant. While the tide of Ottoman conquest continued to rise, the subjects of the Porte had little reason to complain of oppression. They have been groaning in tribulation ever since Europe freed itself from the terrors of Turkish annexation. The disease which has unstrung the chords of Turkish combativeness has paralysed every administrative faculty. Mussulman rulers are not incapable of playing the part of beneficent despots. They do not comprehend how to govern, except by court martial, or to own justice, except as an act of grace. The Ottoman Empire has suffered no greater misfortune than from the inability of the dominant race to feel permanently at home in it. At first the Turk did not feel at home because he was perpetually moving on. Latterly he has not felt at home because he does not know how soon he may have to move back. For the sake of his subjects as well as for his own it is sad to reflect that he cannot dismiss his fears as he has abandoned his hopes. A misfortune of his religion is that it makes no less a virtue of earthly despair than of spiritual arrogance.—*The Times.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

THE Bank of England's return published yesterday shows a rise of £300,000 in the reserve of notes, and a decrease of £100,000 in the bills discounted. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities stands as before at 43 per cent. Money continues easy, and three months' Indian bills are still discounted in the open market at 1 and four months' at ⅞ per cent, under the Bank's rate. Oriental Bank shares £11: Chartereds £22; Mercantiles £16-10; Hongkongs £54-10.

In the General Produce markets Seeds and Wheat are unchanged.

The Manchester market is firm, but there is little doing.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, both for Americans and Surats: arrivals dull. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. Middling Uplands on the spot have advanced 1-16d. say to 5 15-16d. per lb., and good Hingunghat shows an equal decline, being quoted 5½d. There is no change in other prices. In New York quotations for both ready Mid-Uplands and "futures" remain unaltered at 10½ cents and 10·88 cents respectively. The figures to date are given before:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	2,102,000	2,083,000	1,982,000
Thursday's receipts..................	40,000	36,000	28,000
Total since 1st Sept..............	2,142,000	2,119,000	2,010,000

EXCHANGE has further given way 1-32d. for Bank bills, and 1-16d. for Mercantile paper, and business for forward delivery is rendered difficult by the uncertainty which exists as to when our export trade will be resumed on anything like a fair scale. China is not rendering as much assistance, and business in Indigo in Calcutta is almost at a stand-still. Three months' credits have been placed at 1s. 7 19-32d. Telegraphic transfers for early next year were sold at 1s. 7 3-8d. Calcutta rates are about 1-32d. highea than those current here 1s. 7 13-16d. being the quotation for six months' credits. Bar Silver has receded to 50 9-16d. per oz. The specie hipments of the week consist of £20,000 in Silver to Bomba yand £20,000 in Gold to Calcutta. The following are the transactions in the Secretary of State's bills on Wednesday last viz. eight lakhs telegraphie transfers at 1s. 7 7-16d. and 2¾ lakhs ordinary demand at the same rate. Thirty lakhs will be offered next week.

Bank Bills on Demand..........			1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer ..			1s. 7⅜d.
Do. three months' sight			1s. 7½d.
Credits,	do.	do.	...1s. 7 19-32d.
France	do.	do.	...fcs. 2·06½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at Rs. 99 3-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102 9-16 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Land shares are weak. Colabas and Port Cannings have declined to Rs. 790 and Rs. 385 respectively. In Press shares Berars have advanced to Rs. 600, but some Bombay Cottons, New Indians and Sinds were sold at the redneed rates of Rs. 1130, Rs. 215 and Rs. 560 respectively. Mill shares are again lower, and we have heard of business done in Albert Elwards at Rs. 600; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 520; Empress at Rs. 875; Hindostans at Rs. 1,050; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,230; Khataos at Rs. 1,067½; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1030; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,380; Nationals at Rs. 980; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1080; Orientals at Rs. 720; Southern Indias at Rs. 520, and Western Indias at Rs. 980. Kemp and Company's shares have receded to Rs. 343 per share.

COTTON is quiet but steady. There has been very little done on the spot, and for New Cotton the inquiry is of a restricted nature. Sellers, however, are asking a partial Re. 1 advance, which in some instances has been paid.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	......Rs. 174
Do.	Good	.... „ 169
Do.	F. G. F.	.... „ 161
Dhollera,	F. G.	.... „ 173
Do.	Good	.... „ 168
Do.	F. G. F.	.... „ 158
Western	Good	.... „ 156
Do.	F. G. F.	.... „ 148
Dharwar Saw-ginned	„	.... „ 165
Compta		.... „ 142
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good..	„ 212 Mar.
„ Oomrawuttee	Good	.... „ 182-183 Feb.-Mar.
„ Bengal	Good	.... „ 149 Dec.
„ Do.	F. G.	.... „ 154 „

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 5-13½ to Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

In RAPESEED there is almost nothing doing, and prices are quotably unchanged.

WHEAT continues dull, although sellers have made no further reduction in quotations. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½ per candy; Yellow, Rs. 25 to Rs. 25½; Luskari, Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24; Catha, Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½.

FREIGHTS are dull with a weaker tendency. Liverpool *via* Canal, 16s. 3d. for Weight and 17s. 6d. for Measurement. For London, Wheat has been done at 17s. 6d., and 21s. 3d. is asked for Cotton. Marseilles and Antwerp, 22s. 6d.; Trieste and Venice, Rs. 13¾; Havre, to arrive, 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is rather more inquiry to-day on behalf of the retail dealers, but prices remain unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchmaree, 1,287 tons Captain F. Major, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhowungur, 101 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownugar, with a general cargo, and 45 deck passengers.

THE steamer Olympia, 1,691 tons, Captain E. B. Can, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, (16th Nov.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. P. & S. N. Co's steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, (18th Nov.), with a general cargo, and nine deck passengers.

THE steamer Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain William Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (23rd Oct.), with a cargo of 3,122 tons, coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain J. H. Warmon, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Butler, Mrs. Perosh, and 59 deck.

THE steamer Cascapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain W. A. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool, (20th Oct.), brought a cargo of 3,337 tons coals, Mr. N. Lazaus, as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain H. Barton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo 96 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. D. Nello, Mr. Smith, and 45 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons Captain H. E. Brown, with sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. D. Tange, Serjt. Major Lord and wife, and 3 deck.

THE steamer City of Venice, 2,092 tons Captain H. G. Moffat, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Liverpool (25th Oct.), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Paterson, and child, Mr. A. Trick, and Mr. J. O. Connor. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain J. Craig, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool, (20th Oct.), brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Norton D. Adams, Mr. J. R. Bell, Miss M. Carleton, Mr. H. Carnduff, Dr. J. Craig, Mr. Dobster, Mrs. Davis, and child, Mr. H. S. Hartwell, Mr. H. H. Hughes, Mr. J. M. Holmes, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. N. Hojell, Miss Hojell, Mr. and Mrs D. Joselyne, Mr. Lucas, Miss Millor, Mr. J. C. Millan, Mr. Murry, Mr. W. C. Rand, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. E. Ryes, and infant, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Shallis, Major and Mrs. Steal. and infant, Miss Mary Stuart, Miss Turbette, Revd and Mrs. B. D. Wyckoffe, three Wycoffe, and Mr. T. C. Wilson.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Punjaub (s)	Barton	Bussorah, Nov. 9.
	Calder (s)	Raffin	Colombo, Nov. 18.
	Inchmornish (s) ..	Sanders	Cardiff, Oct. 23.
	Olympia (s)	Can	Aden, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Mirzapore (s)	Perrins	London, &c.
	Inchmaree (s)	Major	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained heir port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, Brown, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Bhownugar, Nacoda, to Bhownugar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Victoria, to Liverpool.
Steamer Albany, to Singapore.
Steamer Inchorna, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bhownagur, to Bhownagur.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

11-76—Tobin and R.—Pandappa Soobbaya Sondhe and others vs. Morarjee Topun and others—E. Wilkin.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Nasur Mahomed vs. Bai Kajilar and others.
In person—Moosa Rajee vs. Meya Mahomed Haji.
In person—Budjaji Balooji vs. Kamlibai and others—Balkrishna and B.
In person—Soorutram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Gullermul and others—Craigie, L. and O.
In person—Moolji Visram vs. Ramji Samji—Tyabji and D.
469-82—In person—Cooverbai and others vs. Roychund Futta and others—Bomanji and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vulubdas Harjiwan and others—C. and B., P. K., and in person—Part heard.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund and others.—C. and B., P. K., and in person.
455-82—Tyabjee and D.—Futteh Alli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed—M. M. Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Barton, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Mantell, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Ryves, Lieut.-Col., 13th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Hopton, Col., Connaught Rangers, from leave, from England.
Mead, Lieut., Political Dept., from leave, from England.
Bradly, Lieut.-Col., 29th Punjaub I., from leave, from England.
Macpherson, Major, 3rd Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Stead, Major, 11th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Jennings, Lieut. Col., 6th Bengal C., from leave, from England.
Stanton, Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Ogilvie, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Barn, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.
Money, Captain, C. I. Horse, from leave, from Augor.
Hollowes, Lieut. Col., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 23.

Wooldridge, Lieut. Col., Ast. Comg. General Transport on leave, from Poona.
Blackburn, Lieut., The Buff, on duty, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Allen, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.

NOVEMBER 21.

Stevens, Major, Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona.
Macpherson, Major, 3rd Punjaub C., from leave, to Kohat.
Dickson, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Mhow.

NOVEMBER 23.

Money, Captain, C. I. Horse, on leave, to Cairo.
Jennings, Lieut. Col., 6th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Calcutta.
Marsham, Captain, Kings R. Rifles, to join, to Ferozpore.
Evans, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, to Bangalore.
Stead, Major, 11th Bengal N. I., to rejoin, to Lucknow.
McCally, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to London.
Bruce, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to Aden.
Wooldridge, Lieut. Col., Ast. Comy. Genl. Transport, on leave, to England.
Scott, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Stanton, Col., R. E., on duty, to Calcutta.
Barn, Captain, Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 24.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant This day Saturday the 24th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. All Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses will have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Oval every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. The parade on Wednesday will be under the Adjutant, those on Monday and Friday will be under the Serjt. Instructors. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. At the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. and at the Town Hall for recruits every Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend at the above places for Squad and Company drill so as to make a creditable appearance at the Commandant's parade on Saturday.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's office,
Poona, Nov. 23.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—2nd Light Cavy—Major J. Philips, 2nd in Command 1st Sind Horse to be 2nd in Command vice Major Slopford who exchanges.

1st Sind Horse—Major W. R. J. Stopford, 2nd in Command, 2nd Light Cavy, to be 2nd in Command vice Major J. Philips who exchanges.

2nd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Parkin S. Offg. Wing officer to be Wing officer.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. H. Godbey, 2nd Battn. Royal West Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing officer on probation, dated 17th Nov. 1883

Luiet. G D. Atkinson, Offg Wing officer 1st N. I. is attached to the 1st Lancers on probation.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 dated the 14th inst., the undermentioned Medical officers are placed on General Duty as stated opposite to their names:—Surg. M. A. T. Collie, I. M. D., Mhow Circle; Surgn. W. H. Quicke, M. D., Presedancy Circle. Surgn. Collie will travel under para 512 (1) Transport Regulations Part II.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

York and Lancaster Regt.

(1st Battn.)—Major G, Campbell, to remain in England from 1st Oct. to 27 Dec. 1883, on medical certificate.

Rifle Brigade (1st Battn.)—Mjor J. A. Ferguson, teremain in England, from 15th Sept. 1883 to date of embarkation for India en private affairs.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

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Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
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Sympathetic square ..... „ 36 „ „ or „ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs „ 6 „ „ or „ 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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Sole Agents.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DUNBAR—JENNINGS—November 22, at Christ Church, Byculla, William J. C. Dunbar, Esq., Asst. Conservator of Forests, to Dora Mabel, eldest daughter of the late William Jennings, Esq.

DEATH.

SPARKS—November 23, at Rigby House, Malabar Hill Eliza Jane, wife of Major J. B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 42 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—November 16, at Doomka, Sonthal Pergunahs, the wife of Dr. R. A. Barker, of a son.

BOWIE—November 20, at Broadway, the wife of Walter Bowie, partner of West and Co., Chemists, &., of a son.

GARBETH—November 20, the wife of P. L. Garbkth, of a daughter.

KENNY—November 17, at Wellington, the wife of Captain Kenny, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

WATSON—November 16, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieut. G. A. Watson, Cantonmnent Magistrate, Multan, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

THE fate of the unfortunate Egyptian Army in the Soudan does not seem open to doubt. The known facts fit in too well with the statements now coming to hand. The Mahdi had 30,000 men under him at El-Obeid, and this number is evidently indicated by the figures which—a superfluous cypher being added—give the strength of the army which attacked General Hicks's 10,500 men. The Egyptians had, no doubt, lost 500 men on the fatal march from Khartoum to the neighbourhood of El-Obeid in the centre of Kordofan. The plan originally was to establish block houses and depôts at regular intervals from Khartoum to El-Obeid as the army progressed, and thus secure a regular supply of necessaries from the base. But the closing in of the Arabs in the rear as the force advanced, and the slaughter of the patrols, caused that system to be abandoned. General Hicks, possibly from the recollection of General Roberts's brilliant and successful march from Kabul to Kandahar without any attempt to maintain communications, determined to cut himself loose from Khartoum and march forward with a supply of biscuits for sixty days. He evidently calculated on supplementing the biscuits with suppiies procured, as in Roberts's march, from the country itself. But the telegraph has told us that while the Arabs closed in behind, the Mahdi fell back from his front and swept off the cattle. Want of food must have greatly weakened the Egyptian soldiers, who were mostly unseasoned conscripts. The wells also failed, the camels died; we heard of the grave difficulties which beset the force, which was then seen to be in undoubted danger. A great battle was imminent, which Mr. Donovan's last telegram to the *Daily News* said must be decisive. Before setting out the order of battle had been decided upon. The troops were to act on the defensive, and, forming an immense square, receive the enemy's charge and rely upon the fire of the Remingtons for the victory. The machine guns were to be placed at the angles to strengthen them and get a range along front and flank. This was Bonaparte's order of battle at the Pyramids, and it enabled him to make short work of the Mamelukes—the best cavalry in the world according to the conqueror. But Bonaparte did not put his army into one vast square; he made several. Had one been broken it would not have mattered much to the rest. At Tel-el-Kebir the works were constituted one great enclosure, and when an entrance was forced anywhere the defenders throughout were taken in the rear and had nothing for it but either to run on or be bayonetted where they stood. The telegram tells us that the Mahdi with 300,000—which we shall read as 30,000—men attacked General Hicks's army of 10,500 men, which beyond question must have been worn out with incessant marching, with insufficient food, and little or no water. The army was formed in square according to the plan laid down, and appears to have resisted for three days. Severe fighting is spoken of, but the probability is that for the first two days the Mahdi was content with skirmishing and feints. He had in the beginning of the campaign a very good idea of what the fire of the Remingtons and the Nordenfeldts could do. An attack on the Egyptian army formed in square was met by a fire which swept off five hundred men in a few minutes, the force attacked only losing two men. On that occasion the followers of the False Prophet showed that they were splendid fighting men, their gallantry and contempt of death winning the admiration of the distinguished special who had seen many battlefields and was a good judge of valour. At this decisive battle the Mahdi had the experience of his first fight to guide him, and he no doubt availed himself of it. All that was necessary to do was to keep his hordes just out of the range of effective fire, and keep the half-starved and thirsty Egyptians on the alert with incessant feints. If they endeavoured to advance against him their formation in square would be at an end, and he could charge home with his fanatic horsemen. If they remained where they were the thirst, the impossibility of getting either food or rest, and the heat of the sun of Central Africa must infallibly render them a helpless prey. He had the game in his hands if he knew how to play it, and he certainly played it with entire success. On the third day he evidently charged home. There was severe fighting; the square was broken, and all was over. There was no possible remedy for a disaster under such circumstances; the army must infallibly have been destroyed as the telegram states it was as a matter of fact. Only one man, we are told, escaped. There is some slight ground to hope that the whole ten thousand five hundred men may not have been slaughtered like sheep by the swarming followers of the Mahdi. They were with some ten exceptions Mussulmans, and as such might hope for mercy on the condition of fighting in future for the holy man who vanquished them in the great fight. That they should make any difficulty in accepting such a natural condition cannot be doubted, and that the Mahdi is intelligent enough to see what might be gained by enrolling disabled men in his service is probable enough. We can scarcely hope, however, that any consideration of policy or generosity has availed to save the lives of the British officers in command of the force. They were probably cut down in the overwhelming charge which broke the square, for they would naturally try to stem it and turn it back. Probably nothing will ever be known of the exact circumstances under which this large force perished while fighting against odds which were heavily against them. The only fault which a hypercritic might be inclined to impute to the victorious Prophet is that he ran the risk inseparable from charging ten thousand men armed with weapons of precision and flanked by Nordenfeldts, when from the pass to which things had come the Egyptians must either have capitulated or died of hunger and thirst and want of rest in the ranks.

The first thought in Egypt is, what is to be done with the Soudan? The Khedive has directed the remainder of the Egyptian troops to concentrate at Khartoum, which will now, of course, be invested by the exulting enemy. Sir Evelyn Baring is understood to recommend the abandonment of the Soudan expedition—that is to say, the giving up of the Equatorial Provinces which were annexed at so great a cost. This course might meet the exigencies of the moment; but what if the Mahdi takes his mission as a restorer of Islam seriously, and sweeps down upon Egypt? Will the army of six thousand men Sir Evelyn Wood is organising suffice to repel him? Possibly, if supplemented by twenty thousand British troops. That the London papers should urge that the evacuation should be suspended is natural, and there can be little doubt that the Khedive will add his supplications to those of the Metropolitan editors. But these latter gentlemen would inspire more confidence just now if they had not so glibly argued last year that a force of six thousand men would amply supply all the needs of Egypt, and that a larger military force would be a needless extravagance. Much better military authorities who studied the question less at their ease long ago came to the conclusion that Egypt required for her security an army of from forty to forty-five thousand men. And they counted without the Mahdi. It is certain that if we make Egypt our care we must keep a garrison—British and Egyptian—of fully that number always at our disposal for the protection of the country from a sudden coup. Otherwise we had better make up our minds to let the Khedive do the best he can for himself.

IN announcing the departure of Lieutenant Bor, we expressed the hope that the locust campaign was over, and reports from the districts have confirmed this expectation. Or, to use a less martial and more homely phrase, we might say, in the language of the cricket field, that the State has had its first innings, and having scored freely against its locust enemies, is satisfied, for the nonce, with the result. All the officials of the several departments are returning, or have returned, to their usual duties, and the state coach will once more jog along on all its wheels in its accustomed way. The sepoys on furlough have some time since been ordered to rejoin their regiments; and a word of praise is due to them for the alacrity and willingness with which they took up the duties assigned to them in the locust war, as they jocosely termed it. The Survey officers and measurers are again employed with their cross-staves and chains, whilst the school-masters have returned to their legitimate occupation of teaching the young idea. Peons of the various departments once more move in their own spheres, and the policemen can again turn their attention to higher game than locusts. The question is now, whether the Government can make it worth while to have a second innings. The locusts in the Konkan are strong and active on the wing, and require a larger amount of circumvention than before. They are showing a disposition to pack and to fly in swarms, but until the long grass has been generally cut they will continue to harbour in it. We are glad to hear that the Deccan locusts have not as yet made their appearance in the Konkan, and from all reports we gather that their development is not so advanced as that of their Konkanee cousins. The hureek crop, which is the latest of the monsoon crops, is now being rapidly gathered in, and a few days more will see the completion of the harvest. An east wind blowing for the past fortnight was expected to bring the Deccan flights into the Konkan, but Fate has been propitious. It would indeed have been hard for the Konkan ryots, after having done so much, to have their success annihilated by a foreign invasion:—

> "As when the potent rod
> Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
> Wav'd round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
> Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind."

The best method of dealing with the invasion is still being discussed. When moving in swarms or flights, it may be possible to exterminate numbers by means of screens, light and portable, placed across their track, or into which they may be driven in the early morning, when numbed with cold, and unable to fly either high or far by reason of their wings being clogged with dew. But the feasibility of this, and the devising of screens, etc., are being considered by several district officers, and of course any future operations must depend on the measure of success being commensurate with the necessary expense and trouble. Possibly the attraction of a reward may be sufficient to induce the villagers to kill locusts, without pressure being used, so that peons would not be required. The villagers have now seen the possibility of earning a decent wage by means of the reward, and have also reaped the benefit of their own exertions. Of agricultural operations, there will be practically none in the Konkan for the next six months; on that account, therefore, there will be no hindrance. The State has accordingly to consider whether it is prepared to sanction more expenditure, and if a reasonable return can be obtained for it. If it can be, and the sooner it is ascertained the better, we should be inclined to recommend the continuance of such operations as are feasible, bearing in mind that every locust killed before the breeding season, next May and June, will by so much reduce the number of progenitors; and as each female locust is said to produce about eighty eggs, even the destruction of a few thousands will ultimately benefit the country considerably. But if it is not deemed either practicable or advisable to continue the operations, which were brought to a close by the necessity of harvesting the crops, for the present, still we are of opinion that a strenuous effort should be made during the next breeding season, supposing any locusts to exist then. During the last few years the locusts have shown an intelligent aversion to a watery grave, and the popular supposition that these insects are swept out to sea and drowned in myriads has not been verified. Hence we can nurse no reasonable hope that any such fatality will diminish their numbers this year, and it will behove the Government to see what can be done. It has been commonly remarked by the ryots that if the Sirkar had commenced operations earlier, when the locusts were breeding, much of the subsequent expense would have been avoided. At that time they lie about in couples, in a helpless condition, and can be easily picked up and destroyed. This then is the most favourable time on all accounts. The ryots are not then engaged in agriculture, and every able-bodied man, woman, and child can be utilized; whilst the locusts, although full-grown and in the plenitude of their strength, are by the nature of things perfectly at the mercy of man, and require no elaborate paraphernalia to compass their destruction.

MR. F. T. ATKINS, who was despatched from Allahabad by his fellow railway-operatives to carry the crusade against the Ilbert Bill into England, has been ever energetic and persevering in his endeavours to win over the working classes, especially those of a superior description. His reception at one meeting on October 26, over which Colonel Malleson presided, is described in the *Standard* as composed of "members of the Balloon Society, natives of India, and others, at the Aquarium," where Mr. Atkins appears to have received a due share of the cold water kept on the premises. One speaker, a Mr. Kery, characterised his lecture as "beneath contempt." For all that, Mr. Atkins announced that he was present not deliver, a lecture but a message from "the people of India," as he termed the railway employés who sent him. The shouts of "Nonsense," "Bosh," "Shame," and the like must have disconcerted him if he had not been upheld by his belief in the cause and the organization he represented. The fact has apparently not escaped Lord Kimberley that certain meetings—not all, let us hope, composed of balloonists and natives of India—have, according to the telegrams with which we are favoured by the Defence Association, accepted his views and accorded him the vote he desired. That nobleman has, we are informed, "spontaneously" sent for the missionary, and will no doubt receive in his turn instruction and advice, which we may hope will not be thrown away. It seems a pity that Mr. Atkins did not begin his work of conversion at Simla itself. He might have convinced Mr. Ilbert, or perhaps even Lord Ripon, obdurate as he is known to be, that the Bill is a mistake, and compromise a delusion.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

SIR MAURICE FITZGERALD, who accompanied Their Royal Highnesses to Bombay, and was staying at Government House, Parel, left for Meerut on Thursday last.

Yesterday at 1-30 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Sir James and Miss Fergusson, Lord and Lady Downe, Dr. Scott, and General Annesley, left Government House, Parel, for the Government House at Malabar Point, and lunched with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is temporarily residing at the latter place. The Royal party went after luncheon to see the Arthur Crawford Markets. On the arrival there about 4-30 p. m. they were received by Mr. Arthur Crawford. Sir Frank Souter and Mr. P. C. Higgins, the Superintendent of the Markets, were also present. Passing through the flower stalls, the Royal party were conducted to the fowl rooms, where Their Royal Highnesses looked at some of the birds. They next went and stood in front of the *taboot* which was kept since the last Mohurrum specially for the observation of Their Royal Highnesses; and Sir James Fergusson explained the construction of the paper masoleum and the ceremonies gone through during ten days in connection with it. After viewing the beef, fish, and mutton markets, they turned through the central passage into the fruit and vegetable market. The Duchess seemed to take much interest in the people at the stalls, and made several inquiries regarding their manners, customs, and general appearance. The Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Fountain in the central passage was minutely inspected, and inquires were made regarding it. At the time the party were about to leave, Miss Higgins placed garlands of flowers round the necks of the Duke and Duchess and Sir James Fergusson. Very elegant bouquets of flowers were also presented to the members of the party. The market people, who had gone to considerable expense in making decorations and illuminations on Thursday evening, were disappointed at Their Royal Highnesses not visiting the markets. They were therefore greatly delighted with yesterday's visit, and indulged in cheers and hurrahs to their hearts' content as the party left the markets.

From the markets Their Royal Highnesses drove over to the Art Pottery Works at the Sir Jamsetjee School of Arts on the Esplanade, where Mr Terry shewed them the whole manufacturing process. Their Royal Highnesses were much interested in seeing the *coombhars* (potters) at work with their wheels. They inspected the finished work, and selected several pieces for Her Majesty the Empress. A large collection of art pottery had previously been sent to Meerut by Mr. Terry under instructions from Major Martin, R. E., who is furnishing Their Royal Highnesses' residence there. Mr. Terry introduced to the Duke his Sindhee head *coombhar* and Mr. Shevshunker Narayen, photographer, from the latter of whom His Royal Highness was pleased to accept a photograph of his landing at the Dockyard. Their Royal Highnesses were pleased with samples, of the work of the native students which they inspected, and left the premises after spending over half an hour.

The Duke and Duchess then drove over to the shop of Messrs. Watson and Company, near the Prince's Statue, and after giving some orders, left about 6 p. m. amidst the cheers of a large crowd of people who had assembled there.

The arrangements made for the departure of the Royal Party from Bombay have been altered. They will leave privately from the Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by a special train at 7 p.m. to-day. The Commissioner, Northern Division, and an Aide-de-camp of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will accompany the Royal party as far as the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have taken some capital views of scenes connected with the Royal visit. One view represents the steam launch Bee bringing her distinguished passengers ashore from the Cathay. Another gives a bird's-eye view of the Fair on the Esplanade as seen from the top of the St. Francis Xavier's College early in the afternoon. It is a pity a photograph of the busy scene later on could not have been taken, but as the sun had by that time disappeared and "left the world to darkness" except for the illuminations, that, of course, was beyond the reach of the photographer's art. Two other photos represent the scene at the laying of the Cama Hospital foundation-stone, showing the Duke and Duchess and the crowd of people around them. Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, we understand, sent copies of these views home to the *Graphic* by the mail yesterday. An attempt which was made to get a view of the reception at the Dockyard did not, unfortunately, prove a success, owing to the dim light under the *marquée*.

THE STATE DINNERS.

We have been supplied with lists of the guests who attended the State dinners at Government House, Parel, on Thursday and Friday:—

DINNER ON THURSDAY, 22ND NOV.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief.
H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. R. West.
The Hon. R. H. Penhey.
The Hon. John Scott and Mrs. Scott.
The Hon. H. Birdwood and Mrs. Birdwood.
The Hon. John Marriott.
The Hon. Major-General Merriman.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon and Mrs. Sassoon.
The Hon. Charles Gonne.
The Hon. Budrudin Tyabjee.
Bishop Meurin.
Mr. A. Crawford.
Col. and Mrs. Pottinger.
Archdeacon and Mrs. Stead.
Brig. General Hogg.
Mr. T. H. Stewart.
Col. K. Fraser.
Col. R. Carnac.
Col. Stanton.
Mr. Mowat.
Rev. R. Grieg.
Mr. Egerton Leigh.
Capt. Dixon.
Capt. and Mrs. Shephard.
The Flag Lieutenant.

DINNER ON FRIDAY, 23RD NOV.

The Hon. Macaulay and Mrs. Macaulay.
Maj. General Sir John Ross.
Brig. General Mrs. and Miss Edwardes.
Sir Frank Souter.
Col. Seymour.
Col. Hancock.
Col. and Mrs. Hollowes.
Maj. Mansell.
Capt., Mrs. and Miss Shephard.
Capt. and Mrs. Hext.
Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

THE P. & O. COMPANY'S OFFICES.

The company's offices in Rampart-row (west), though a little away from the main road, were well lighted and beautifully decorated on Thursday. The Star of India illumination which was fixed to the western corner of the building, facing the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and the Chinese lanterns and oil buttees tastefully arranged, when viewed from the Bandstand or Grant's Buildings, gave exquisite beauty to the fore part of the Fort. In front of the office were seen flying, on big long masts, the company's English, China, Australian, and Italian mail flags, also the Union Jack and Red Ensign. In the gallery a large transparency painting, showing the scene of the sun setting in the sea, and below it the company's motto "Quis Separabit" was fixed. The office was entirely closed in honour of the Royal visitors, and a handsome sum was placed at the disposal of the clerks for an entertainment on the evening of the 22nd. We hear that the Prince expressed to Captain Robbie, the commander of the Cathay, and to the Superintendent of the company in Bombay, Mr. F. D. Parker, his entire satisfaction and approval of the arrangements that had been made on board for his comfort. This was the only office among the other front offices that was lighted.

AHMEDNUGGUR AND THE PRINCE.

WE have received the following copy of "The Humble and Loyal Address of Welcome of the Parsee inhabitants of Ahmednagar to His Royal Highness Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.":—

"We the undersigned Parsee inhabitants of the city of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, most respectfully crave permission to approach Your Royal Highness to offer you our most cordial and sincere welcome on your first visit to the great Indian Empire of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and we hail with joy an occasion so auspicious as that which now brings to our shores an illustrious Prince of that Royal Family which has ever shown itself full of sympathy towards all classes of it's Indian subjects, and we are convinced that Your Highness' presence amongst us, will further stimulate the respect, affection and gratitude, we all feel towards our Gracious Sovereign Lady and her Royal Family. We are aware that the many claims on Your Royal Highness' valuable time, will not permit even a passing visit to our poor city; yet we anxiously look forward with unmixed gratification to some future happy day when we may welcome Your Royal Highness to this ancient and historical capital of the Deccan, which is now an important military Cantonment, and which enjoys the blessing of a delightful and genial climate. We earnestly and sincerely hope that Your Royal Highness' present high appointment to a Divisional Command in India, may lead to a still higher and more important one, and thereby increase the scope of that usefulness and activity which have marked every step of your military career. It is our most earnest wish and prayer that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may long spare Your Royal Highness' life, and that of your illustrious Consort, and that health, strength and prosperity may always be Yours. We beg to subscribe ourselves, Your Royal Highness' most faithful and obedient servants.—Nasarwanjee Cursetjee Nagarwala, Framjee Ardesar, Sorabjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Sorabjee, Dorabjee Rastamjee, Rastamjee Cursetjee, Adarjee Cawasjee, Dinsajee Bomonjee, Edaljee Rastamjee, Sapurjee Dosabhai, Manakjee Sorabjee, Beramjee Bejanjee, Merwanjee Rastamjee, Palanjee Nasarwanjee, Temuljee Nowrojee, Jamsetjee Sorabjee Lalkaka, Ratanjee Eduljee, Burzorjee Bezanjee, Hormasjee Bamonjee, Eduljee Manjibhai Modi, Pestonjee Hormusjee Patuck, Cursetjee Nasarwanje Setna, Dorabjee Rastomjee Bharucha, Bejanjee Chandabhai, Ratanjee Manakjee, Jamsetjee Darasha, Aderjee Ookerjee, Sorabjee Dhanjeebhai, Manakjee Cursetjee Gara, Sapurjee Hirjibhai, Bomanjee Pestonjee, Sorabjee Manakjee, Furdoonjee Manakjee, Muncherjee Cursetjee, Hormasjee Dadabhai, Pallunjee Pestonjee, Bezanjee Ruttonjee and others.

"Ahmednagar, Nov. 20."

THE VICEROY AT SRINUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, Nov. 16.

THE telegrams I sent you have described the events that have occurred in this far-off place during the six days the Viceroy remained here. I did not, however, tell you that a fire took place in the palace occupied by Lord and Lady Ripon. It occurred in two of the upper rooms, occupied by some of Lord Ripon's European servants, and was fortunately found out in the morning, not at night. Sufficient space of brickwork between large beams had not been allowed, and the fires kept alight day and night for three days, and eventually ignited the wooden beams. The walls had to be partly knocked down, and the rooms were rendered uninhabitable. The State banquet, notwithstanding the heavy rain and severe cold, was very successful. The Maharajah has engaged the khansamah of the officers' mess of the 9th Lancers, at Umballa, to conduct the arrangements for messing the Viceregal party during their stay in Kashmere territory. This man, by name Abdul Rahim, has an established reputation for serving up first-rate dinners, which he fully maintained at the Maharajah's grand State banquet to the Viceroy.

The march to Murree was commenced some time yesterday. No time will be lost on the road, orders having been given to take two marches a day whenever the shorter distances between each march may make that possible. The Murree route into the Vale of Kashmere is too well known to need much description. For nearly forty miles from Baramula the road is very precipitous; it is cut out of the sides of lofty mountains, leaving a fall of from 500 to 1,200 feet direct to the Jhelum river below. The route lies through mountains the whole way; Kohala, the boundary of Kashmere territory, lies on the banks of the Jhelum; afterwards there is a rise of about 2,000 feet in the two marches of ten miles each to Murree, and then the descent is rapid to Rawul Pindi.

A paragraph in the Lahore paper recently states that "supplies were only arranged for one day." I hear that this statement is incorrect. Supplies were arranged for three days at each march, so that the whole Viceregal party could have remained for that length of time at each halting place, if they wished. In fact, there was greater probability of excess than deficiency in the supplies, as far as I can ascertain.

The result of the Viceroy's visit to Kashmere will, I have reason to think, be beneficial to the people. Not till his arrival at Srinuggur could Lord Ripon obtain reliable information as to their condition, and there is no doubt that a great deal of valuable knowledge has been obtained here. There is no disposition, I believe, to too readily listen to tales of *zulum*, and certainly no wish to abuse the officials, but there is a strong desire to consider the whole question fairly and to propose reforms which can be most effectually carried out. The easiest and most effective reform would be the liberation of trade from useless prohibitive duties, both on imports and exports, and to allow enterprise to thrive without hindrance and without fear of interference from the Maharajah. State meddling with commercial undertakings has been the ruin of trade in Kashmere; it has never been a source of profit to His Highness, but has only encouraged extravagance and the pilfering of the public revenues. Some cunning officials are the only gainers, whilst private enterprise is altogether discouraged. Lord Ripon has, I hear on good authority, made many inquiries on this particular point, and there is a probability before very long that Kashmere trade will enjoy greater freedom than it does now. The result will be beneficial to the Maharajah, as well as to his subjects. The liberation of Kashmere trade from its trammels will be the forerunner of other reforms, much needed, though of evils not so utterly ruinous and oppressive as the vexatious interference referred to.

The weather has cleared up, and sunshine again gladdens us, but the snow lies on the mountains, and the plains are partly covered also. The fall of snow is unusually early this year.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. P. H. CAMA.

THE members of the Elphinstone Club, the representative institution of the Parsee community, entertained Mr. Pestonjee H. Cama, to a dinner yesterday evening, as a mark of respect for his benevolence in founding the Obstetric Hospital.

About forty members sat down to dinner. There were present a large number of the leading members of the community.

Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Chairman of the club, proposed the toast of the guest of the evening in a neat speech. He said that the general impression abroad was that the proverbial liberality of the Parsees was on the wane, but the noble act of Mr. Cama proved that the fountain of goodness was not yet dry. He exhorted the younger generation to follow Mr. Cama's example. The toast was drunk with all honours. Mr. Cama in reply said tha this simple work was estimated at more than it was worth. Mr. J. C. Cama, the nephew of the guest, also replied in Persian. After the usual loyal toasts, the health of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being drunk with special enthusiasm, the company separated at a late hour.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

A REPORT from the Port Engineer, Kurrachee, to the Master Attendant, Kurrachee, dated Manora, 1st November, is published as follows:—

"With reference to your letter No. 991, of 26th ultimo, forwarding the inquiry of the Commissioner in Sind in his endorsement No. 1478, dated 25th ultimo, on Government Resolution No. 484, dated 16th idem, in the Marine Department (referring to tidal wave at Aden) herewith returned, I have the honou to state that the effect of the tidal wave caused by the late volcanic eruption at Java was distinctly felt at the Manora Tidal Station at midnight of the 28th August.

"The curve of falling tide, which was at that time being traced by the pencil on the cylinder of the self-acting tide gauge, abruptly changed to a rise of about 15 inches in 45 minutes, when it fell back, and rose about 9 inches once again, after which the curve returned to its usual course, though slight fluctuations were observed throghout the next day.

"The appearance of the water in the harbour on the following morning was not unusual, nor was any remarkable difference found in the time and ultimate height of the tides as compared with the table predictions.

"I have since been in correspondence on this subject with Major Baird, R. E., in charge Tidal Operations, to whom the diagram in question has been sent.

"That officer informed me that the wave caused by the Java eruption is traceable on all the diagrams of the tide gauges in the Bay of Bengal, and so far as he had then examined, on the West Coast of India also, as well as at Aden, and that he was working out the velocity of the wave, which he will no doubt report upon in due course.

"The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, also informed me that two sections of his cable became interrupted between the 27th and 29th August, and he connects this with the effect of the Java eruption."

TELEGRAMS.

THE ILBERT BILL AGITATION.

(FROM THE SECRETARY DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Defence Association has received a telegram, dated London, the 22nd instant, stating that by special invitation Mr. Atkins interviewed Lord Kimberley at the India Office. To a question put by his lordship, Mr. Atkins replied that workmen wished a clause added in the Bill, that British-born subjects might claim the right of trial by Europeans. Lord Kimberley said the question of further modification was wasted entirely with Lord Ripon's Council. Lord Kimberley wished it to be particularly understood that Lord Ripon's Government initiated the Bill and were responsible for it, and that Lord Northbrook's statement at Bristol was the Cabinet's view. Statutory Civilians would be appointed to exercise jurisdiction. Mr. Atkins warned Lord Kimberley that the agitation would increase dangerously.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Rev. D. B. Morriss, Junior Chaplain, is appointed a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Lieutenant Frederick Campbell is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted furlough to Europe:—Colonel R. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years; Major C. D. Swete, for one year; Lieutenant G. W. M. Dundas, for one year; Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, for one year.

Majors N. M. L. Samuells and W. L. Noverre have been appointed Lieutenant-Colonels in the Bengal Staff Corps.

The following Lieutenant-Colonels of the Bengal Staff Corps are promoted to Colonel by Brevet:—C. S. Maclean, H. C. P. Rice, C. N. Steward, F. J. Keen, B. Williams, H. Collett, R. B. P. Campbell, R. A. Wauchope, A. Fitzhugh, G. N. Channer, H. Chapman, G. Stewart, A. P. Palmer, A. G. Ross, and C. L. Woodroffe.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition may yet be opened by the date originally fixed, but it is certain that the arrangements will be far from complete. I hear that if the opening ceremony is performed on the date fixed most of the courts will afterwards be closed until completed.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

The opposition to the Bengal Rent Bill is increasing daily. It is very doubtful whether the Bill will be introduced into Council at all this season, although the Government will try to push it forward.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISASTER IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 22.

Fuller particulars now to hand regarding the annihilation of the army under General Hicks state that the Mahdi's force consisted of 300,000 [? 30,000] men, and that General Hicks's army numbered 10,500, including ten British officers. On being attacked, General Hicks formed his men into a square, which after severe fighting was broken by the enemy on the third day.

The Egyptian Government will concentrate the remainder of the Soudan force at Khartoum.

It is understood that Sir Evelyn Baring recommends the Egyptian Government to abandon the Soudan expedition.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The London press this morning call for a postponement of the evacuation of the British troops from Egypt.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese Government has sent a vigorous note to the Powers re-asserting the suzerainty of China over Annam, and stating that in case of war being declared with France the responsibility of such a declaration will rest upon the French Government.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Milner, Conservative candidate, has been elected member for York in the room of Mr. Leeman, the deceased member, defeating Mr. Lockwood, the Liberal candidate, by a narrow majority.

ANTICIPATED STRIKE AMONGST COAL MINERS.

It is expected that there will be a general strike amongst coal miners on December 1.

OBITUARY.

Count Lagrange.

FURTHER TRANSPORTS FOR TONGKING.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

It is reported that fresh transports for Tongking are being prepared at Toulon.

H. M. TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 22.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, homeward bound, passed the Canal to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd inst. were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot left here this evening.

ADEN, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

Extra mail-steamer Shannon, from Aden, arrived.
Mail-steamer Peshawar, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been firm but little doing.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	79⅞
4½	„ „	92⅜
3	per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½	„ Sterling Loan	104
4½	„ French Rentes	107
	Bar Silver	50 9-16d.
	Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7⅜d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £12,700,000; increase, £300,000.

Bills discounted £19,700,000; decrease, £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £22,100,000, unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrival—Simla.

THE occupants of the stalls in the Fair on the Esplanade have petitioned for a prolongation of the fair for an extra couple of days, and they promise to subscribe the money for the lights during that time. H. E. the Governor has kindly acceded to the request, provided the Public Works Department and the Commander-in-Chief see no objection.

WITH regard to the absence of Admiral Hewett from the Dockyard pavilion at the recent reception, we are informed that it is not correct to affirm that the gallant Admiral declined to take the position assigned him officially from any consideration of principle. The fact, it is stated, is that Sir William Hewett, on seeing the programme, suggested that his proper duty lay afloat, and not ashore. It is added that having seen his Royal charges safe on land, he endeavoured to occupy the place allotted to him in the pavilion, but was unable to do so without elbowing his fellow-dignitaries out of the way.

LORD AND LADY WENDLOCK, who were the guests of Sir James Fergusson at Government House, Parel, for the last few days, left Bombay by yesterday's mail-steamer.

THE meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association which had been convened has had to be postponed, and will probably be held during next week.

THE Town Council considered at their meeting yesterday, the resolution of the Government of India stating that the proposed site for a Municipal Hall on the Esplanade should be granted to the Municipality on payment of Rs. 90,000 at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard. After some discussion, it was resolved to ask the Municipal Commissioner to furnish, at the next meeting, a memorandum of the circumstances under which the Government and the Municipality have, from time to time, made over plots of land to one another, together with a comparative statement of the value of such exchange. Another subject disposed of was the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation that the Town Council should grant such bonus as they may deem proper by way of a substantial recognition of the able and conscientious labour displayed by Dr. Weir in drawing up the census report. It was resolved, on the motion of Professor Peterson, that the recommendation of the Corporation be referred to the Finance Committee to report as to precedents and consider what bonus, if any, should be granted on account of the Census Report, and who were entitled to such bonus.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has felt himself obliged to decline the invitation to be present at the Calcutta Scotch dinner, owing to the state of his health.

WITH the prospect of a bad harvest in a great part of Bengal, it is satisfactory to learn that heavy rain has fallen in Burma, and the outlook for the rice crops there is pronounced excellent. Indeed, the best harvest that the country has had for a long time is being anticipated.

MR. WILFRID AND LADY ANNE BLUNT have been at Madras. The local *Mail* of Wednesday last says:—"Mr. Wilfred Blunt and Lady Anne Blunt, who are now staying at Lippert's Hotel, intend leaving Madras on their way northwards on Friday morning by train. They will travel slowly, visiting places of interest on their road."

WITH reference to Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's projected exploration, the *Englishman* says the chief obstacle towards the undertaking of the journey now seems to rest with the Government of India, which appears to be hesitating whether it will lend Mr. Colquhoun's services for the work. Our contemporary thinks that "the Chambers of Commerce in this country, although they have not taken sufficient interest in Mr. Colquhoun's scheme to lead them to give him pecuniary assistance, might well urge the Government to permit him to undertake the journey, and no doubt such pressure would have the desired effect." Mr. Colquhoun is expected in Calcutta at the end of the present month.

SENHOR JOAQUIM AREZ, Portuguese Commissioner of the Abkari, Salt, and Customs, and Ensign Santos, who were lately sent to Bombay to settle the account of the Customs duties according to the terms of the new Customs Union, have returned to Goa.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning.

THE latest report regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the *Englishman* states, is that such extensive alterations will be made in it by the Select Committee that it will have to be republished, which will postpone its being passed for some months at any rate. The *Englishman* is mistaken in supposing that this "is the latest report;" it was the intention of the Government of India, formed at Simla two months ago. We stated at the time the course that would be taken with regard to the Bill, which will not be passed for four months yet at the soonest.

ACCORDING to Mandalay news published in the Rangoon papers, King Theebaw has become a reformed character. Previous experience of King Theebaw has led him to be regarded as a weak young man, given up to indolence and self-indulgence, squandering his revenue in extravagance, and indifferent to the welfare of his subjects. But an alteration has been taking place. After the death of that monster the Yanoung Prince, the Kinwoon Minghee again came to the front, and has gradually been reasserting his influence, until now he is more powerful than he ever was. With the re-establishment of his ascendancy the moderate and enlightened men who have always been attached to his party, and who, though not actually banished from Court, have lately had little or no say in the conduct of affairs, are now taking their proper position in the councils of the nation. The King himself has awakened from his lethargy, and has really begun to assert himself as sovereign and ruler, whilst in a corresponding degree the interference and influence of the Queen have decreased. Her recent mistake in presenting her husband with another daughter instead of the much-wished-for son and heir, has still further diminished her importance. The King now regularly attends and presides at the meetings of the Hlootdaw, and appears to have suddenly developed a surprising amount of intelligence and energy.

THE *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent takes the trouble to telegraph the following to Allahabad, just as if we had not published the same fact in Bombay six or eight weeks ago in a more authentic form. Speaking of the proposal so ignorantly urged that the House of Commons should deal with the Ilbert Bill in a set debate before it be passed by the Viceroy's Council, the correspondent wires:—

> Parliament might not reject the Bill utterly; such a course would involve Lord Ripon's resignation, and Mr. Gladstone would scarcely desert the statesman whose policy he has so warmly defended in and out of season. But the leaders of the Opposition here think that the Bill would be so roughly handled that no Government in India would care to carry out the principle which it enunciates. From what I hear, the Viceroy is prepared to let Parliament deal with the obnoxious measure, but His Excellency wishes certain conditions to be accepted by the local Opposition here. These are that the Defence Association should undertake that some responsible member of Parliament—not an Ashmead-Bartlett, for instance—shall bring the matter before the House when it re-assembles. These conditions will not be accepted, the local Opposition drily stating that it is not their duty, but the Viceroy's, to arrange for the reference to Parliament being made in fitting form."

Why "drily?" It is they who ask that the House shall debate the question; if the House won't, it is their look-out, and not Lord Ripon's. Why will no one but an Ashmead-Bartlett bring the matter before the House? That fact of itself ought to show them. Then comes the usual Calcutta threat:—

> The Viceroy is due here in a short time, and his reception will depend greatly upon whether any declaration of policy is authoritatively made before his arrival.

THE same correspondent telegraphs:—"At the St. Andrew's dinner on the 30th it is not impossible that some allusion may be made to the burning question of the day; in fact, it will be almost impossible for men to avoid reference to it. The Viceroy's health will have to be proposed—and drunk—and it remains to be seen in what terms his policy will be alluded to. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will, it is said, be unable to attend owing to the state of his health. Mr. Rivers Thompson has an anxious time before him, with famine looming over the province, the Tenancy Bill to be hammered into shape, and the local self-government scheme pushed forward." It is to be regretted that Mr. Rivers Thompson does not—as he might easily do, seeing that he is "sound on the goose" in regard to the Bill—give the Calcuttaites a more sensible lead in these times than they get from their present advisers. Only think of it being possible to telegraph from Calcutta at this time of day that "the season here may be marked by very unpleasant incidents if the European community remains in its present frame of mind" in regard to Lord Ripon—that is, threaten to insult Lord Ripon as they threatened to Llynch Macaulay. Some of these gentlemen will be sentenced to "forty shillings or a month" before they are wiser.

A MEETING was held, on Oct. 29, in London, for the purpose of considering the subject of medical women for India. Surgeon-General Hunter presided. Mr. Kittredge, of Bombay, gave an account of the efforts which had been made for the creation of a guarantee fund by means of which competent female medical practitioners induced to visit India might be assured a comfortable living. They had been enabled by the liberality of native gentlemen to secure already a guarantee fund amounting to between 40,000 and 50,000 rupees. Mr. Cama had given a donation of £12,000 for the erection of a hospital for women and children at Bombay. The Government had granted permission for women to dispense medicine; and further, the authorities of the Calcutta University had conceded to women the right of training at the medical college and of qualifying for the degree of M.D. Apart from the great suffering which existed in consequence of the want of medical women in India, this movement deserved support because of the impetus it would give to the moral and social improvement of native women. Dr. Frances Hoggan moved a resolution expressive of satisfaction at the plans proposed for facilitating the medical training of women in India. She remarked that there were over 118,000,000 women in India, and this showed the necessity for not only English medical woman, but native medical women as well. The resolution having been unanimously adopted, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M. D., proposed another resolution, which was also adopted, anticipating the success of the scheme initiated in Bombay, and expressing a hope that similar guarantee funds would be raised in other parts of India.

BAKER PASHA and his wife left London for Cairo last week, the *World* of Oct. 3 says, after a short stay spent quietly amongst a few intimate friends. Whatever the effects of Egyptian climate may be on ordinary persons, they at least do not affect Colonel Baker, who was looking wonderfully well.

THE *Statesman* says:—"Sir Louis Mallet wrote to us privately, a few weeks ago, that Mr. Godley would soon 'leave little cause for regret that he had taken' Sir Louis Mallet's place. We attach great importance to the appointment of Mr. Godley, for we believe it to be full of hope for India."

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 2:—Mr. Justice Stephen this morning fires a penultimate shot—quite a light projectile of four-and-a-half columns of *Times* ducal print—at the eternal Ilbert Bill. But the Bill is out of the range of such projectiles by this time, and it is just as well. For nothing could be more hopeless than a controversy like this, in which the opponents cannot by any possibility be got to agree upon the premises. Mr. Justice Stephen simply assumes that the Bill is an injury to the Europeans to please an exceedingly small number of native officials, and for no other reason whatever. Now, it is just these two allegations which the supporters of the measure most vigorously deny. Substantial injury to the Europeans is not to be feared. Why should they be less sure of justice before a native magistrate as accused than as accusers, in criminal than in civil cases, in India than in Ceylon? And if it is not a question of substantial injury but of sentiment, is not native sentiment to be regarded? And that the feeling of all natives who have any political interests at all, and not merely of a few officials, is deeply moved on this subject, we can see from the unanimous attitude of the organs of native opinion. It is, indeed, an insult to our common-sense to ask us to believe that educated natives do not feel, and feel deeply, a state of things in which colour, and colour alone, is an absolute disqualification for certain offices, however admirably qualified the native may be to fill them in all other respects.

THE LATE ATTACK ON MUSCAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SINCE 1877 Muscat had enjoyed a period of immunity from actual tribal incursions—a period which to one acquainted with the history of Oman subsequent to the death of the late well-known Imaum Saeed bin Sultan, and considering the predatory proclivities of the tribes, must seem a pretty long one. Even during this period there were not wanting periodical tribal coalitions with hostile designs against H. H. Seiyyid Toorkee, but Muscat was not seriously threatened. The coalitions used to collapse, sometimes owing to dissensions among the ringleaders themselves, and at other times to the liberality of H. H. Seiyyid Toorkee, who purchased their good-will by monetary sacrifices. But apart from these circumstances, what really contributed to the peace of Oman during the last six years, and operated as a barrier against the predatory designs of the Sharkiyeh tribes, was the support which the guns of H. M. S. Teazer gave to His Highness in 1877. In June of that year a confederacy of the rebellious tribes was formed under the leadership of Sheikh Saleh bin Ali El-Harthee, the most influential Sheikh and the principal factor in the politics of Oman. The rebels then marched against Muscat, and took up a position in a valley about one-and-a-half miles distant from the town. At about sunset on the day of their arrival there, they were probably consulting about the plan of capturing Muscat, when H. M. S. Teazer, then lying in the harbour, was called upon to fire at them. Several ridges of hills intervened between the town and the position of the rebels, and the fire of the Teazer was directed from an old Portuguese fort by signals, but it was so accurate that a shell fell right over the Bedouin crowd and killed over a dozen of them. This had the desired effect. The Bedouins, who had never before had any experience of such missiles, were naturally thunderstruck at the havoc which a single shell had wrought in their numbers, and thinking, no doubt, that it was the work of the great Sirkar, against whom they dare not fight, they instantly retreated in confusion, to return again in 1883, and this time better prepared, though unsuccessful.

Sheikh Saleh bin Ali, who is an inveterate enemy of H. H. Seiyyid Toorkee, and whose sole ambition has been to re-establish in Muscat the priestly fanatical government which held sway during the years 1868-70 (and of which he himself was a member) by ousting the present ruler from the throne, has been unceasing in his efforts during the last few months to realise his much-cherished dream. In order to facilitate a descent upon Muscat whenever it suited his purpose, he first tried and succeeded in winning over to his cause the Ghaffiree tribes of the Semail Valley, who had the custody of the passes leading to Muscat, entrusted to them by His Highness Seyyid Toorkee. Having thus removed the obstacle at the passes and secured a free passage through them, he decided to put his plan into execution. He proclaimed a sort of religious war and summoned all the Hinavi tribes to rise against His Highness Seiyyid Toorkee, who, he represented to them, had brought such ruin upon the country by his weakness in managing its affairs that the life and property of the people were in jeopardy, and that it was high time to put a stop to such a state of affairs by wresting the sceptre from the present ruler and conferring it upon his brother Seiyyid Abdul Azeez. Those eager for plunder responded to Sheikh Saleh's call with alacrity, but others more prudent, and especially those who had not forgotten the lesson of 1877, betrayed some fears. These he promptly allayed by assuring them that the British Government, being dissatisfied with Seiyyid Toorkee's misrule, would no longer help him in the coming struggle, and therefore no opposition was to be dreaded from that quarter. It is reported here that he even forged some letters, and pretended that they had come from the principal men of the garrisons of Muscat and Mattrah, promising him to open the gates at his approach. Having by these devices befooled the tribes and facilitated the enterprise, he had at his disposal a following of about 2,000 men at the beginning of October, ready to march at a given signal. Moreover, to conceal his own ambitious designs in the undertaking and throw dust in the eyes of the tribes who had espoused, his cause he chose Seiyyid Abdul Azeez, Seyyid Toorkee's brother, who has been living in Oman since 1875, waiting his turn for the Sovereignship, to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for him, and got Abdul Azeez nominally elected as their future Imaum and the leader of the present expedition. By this policy Sheikh Saleh, no doubt, intended to make the tribes believe that his action was dictated by disinterested motives, and that the sole object of the rising was to secure to the people of Oman a better Government.

At the beginning of October last conflicting rumours reached Muscat of a coalition of the Hinavi tribes of the Sharkiyeh having been discovered under the leadership of Sayyid Abdul, Azeez and that a move against Muscat would take place after the Bukree Eed.

Although these rumours continued to increase daily, very little attention was paid to them, until a letter from Seyyid Abdul Azeez himself to the address of the Political Agent, Muscat, reached here on the 19th ultimo. In that letter Seyyid Abdool Azeez amounced his intention of attacking Muscat, and requested the Political Agent to remove the British subjects and their property out of his way. This intimation having left no room for doubt as to the intentions of the rebels, Colonel Miles, with his characteristic energy, made all the arrangements which prudence and foresight dictated under the circumstances to ensure the safety of British life and property. The Banians of Muscat and the Khojas of Mattrah were ordered to ship all their valuable goods on board vessels lying in both harbours, and they themselves were warned to be ready to betake themselves to the shipping at a moment's notice. These arrangements were excellent, as leaving the Political Agent unfettered to act in the event of any necessity for having recourse to the guns of H. M. S. Philomel, which was lying in the harbour. All traffic was now stopped, bustle and confusion reigning both in Muscat and Mattrah. The mercantile community packed their valuable goods and embarked them in the shipping in the harbours; the proletariat and working class, numbering over 30,000, in Muscat, and consisting chiefly of Belooches, Nubians, and Abysinnians, who live in mat and stick huts in the suburbs outside the walls, retired within shelter.

His Highness Seyyid Toorkee was indefatigable beyond general expectation in putting the town in a thorough and efficient state of defence, and the arrangements which he personally supervised, notwithstanding his not altogether sound state of health, displayed great tact on his part, and secured his triumph over his enemies. Besides the regular garrison of Nejdean, mercenaries to the number of 300, all the Beloochees and Sidies capable of bearing arms, who look to His Highness more as a benefactor than a ruler and towards whom His Highness's kindness knows no bounds, were summoned, and they all responded with commendable promptitude. Thus, besides the regular garrison, there were over a thousand armed men to defend the walls of Muscat. The town of Mattrah, being of less importance, was left with a garrison of 200 regulars to defend it.

On the morning of the 21st October (Sunday) the vanguard of the invading force, with Abdul Azeez at their head, arrived at a place called Rui, about 5 miles to the south-west of Muscat and 3 miles from Mattrah; and it was expected that the main body would reach there during the course of the day. No attack was, however, expected that night, as it was generally believed that the enemy, being fatigued by long and arduous marches, would remain at their halting place to take rest and prepare for an attack on the night of the following day (Monday, the 22nd). There was no likelihood that hostilities would first begin at Muscat, Mattrah being the place chosen by the rebels as the basis of their operations in all previous risings. But these calculations were completely falsified, and while it was supposed that he was resting at Rui, Seyyid Abdul Azeez was quietly advancing to attack Muscat. Various estimates have been formed of the strength of the invading force, but it can be safely conjectured that they numbered about 1,500. At about one o'clock on Sunday night (the 21st) the enemy appeared *en masse* before the walls and made a valiant and stubborn attempt to scale them by surprise with rudely constructed ladders which they endeavoured to place with almost incredible valour at three or four different places simultaneously where the trench is low and the ramparts afford an easy chance for scaling. But fortunately the garrison had kept a vigilant look-out, and received the intruders with such a heavy fire that they were forced to retreat. Still they did not give up the game for lost easily, and persisted in their impracticable task for nearly two hours, during which time their numbers were considerably thinned by the incessant heavy shower of bullets from the defence side. The rebels were now completely demoralized, and Seyid Abdool Azeez, who directed the attack in person, finding it no longer possible to collect his men together, beat a hasty retreat, and towards dawn not a single man was to be seen, excepting a number of dead, which, the enemy having had no time to carry them away, were lying in front of the ramparts. In the morning it became known that the greater part of the invaders had returned to Rui, and Seyid Abdul Azeez with a few followers to Sedab, whence he shortly proceeded to Rui to join Sheik Saleh, who, apprehensive of danger to his life, had astutely remained there. The attack was so unexpected, and the surprise so complete, that the repulse of the invaders it reflected great credit on the vigilance and bravery of the garrison. His Highness was present during the whole time the attack lasted to encourage the defenders. The unexpectedness of the attack may be well judged by the fact that the major part of the inhabitants were not in the least disturbed in their nocturnal slumbers, the burning of powder that was going on having had nothing unusual in it, as it is the custom of the garrison to burn as much powder as they choose to keep themselves on the alert when they expect hostilities.

In the afternoon it was apprehended that the enemy, foiled in their attempt to capture Muscat, would change their plan of action, and attack Mattrah in the night, with a view to make their defeat on the previous night good by plundering and looting that place. As the property in Mattrah belonged almost exclusively to British Indian subjects, H. M. S. Philomel, with the Political Agent on board, proceeded thither to watch events, and between 9 and 10 o'clock p.m. threw a couple of shells in the direction of the rebels' position, with a view to deter them from committing mischief. This had the desired effect, and the expected attack on Mattrah was averted. On the 23rd it was rumoured that a serious attack would again be attempted that night on Muscat, and accordingly every preparation was made to repel the invaders if they came. H. M. S. Philomel, which had returned to Muscat on the previous night from Mattrah, kept firing shells at intervals, and deterred the invaders; although small parties of them were seen that night from the ramparts, they did not venture to approach. At about 9 o'clock on the following day, the 24th, the rebels showed themselves on the heights of the hills to the west, and they kept up firing during the whole of that day on the garrison guarding the sweet water wells, which they intended to capture. Fort Jelali, with a view to dislodge them from their position, fired at them at intervals, but they were not to be daunted, the ridges of hills behind which they were posted affording them a safe cover. H. M. S. Philomel also threw a few shells, causing some damage to the enemy. But the threatening attitude which the rebels assumed during the day left no ground for doubting that they contemplated a desperate attack after dark, so preparations were made to give them a fitting reception. Torches soaked with parafin were lighted round the whole circumference of the walls, and the mat huts near them set fire to, to prevent the enemy from approaching unperceived. H. M. S. Philomel also threw shells at intervals, and so completely disconcerted the enemy that although they were plainly to be seen moving about in large numbers they dared not approach. Meanwhile the invitation which His Highness had sent round to all the Ghaffiree tribes to succour him was being enthusiastically responded to, and on the 25th the harbour was crowded with boats bringing reinforcements. The gates were now thrown open, and confidence was restored in the minds of the people. On the 26th Seyyid Abdul Azeez and Saleh, seeing their cause irretrievably lost, and the futility of any further action, retreated. The total loss of the enemy on the first night of the attack and on subsequent skirmishes amounted to 100 killed and as many wounded, the greater part of which latter have since died.

Reinforcements daily arriving, and their number amounting to over 3,000, His Highness, after consultation with the principal sheikhs, decided on taking the offensive and sending a retaliatory expedition in charge of Seyyid Feisal, one of His Highness's sons, to Semail to punish the principal tribes who participated in the rebellion. The expedition left here on the 3rd instant, but nothing positive as to its achievements has yet reached Muscat.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJORS PHILLIPS and Stopford, 2nd Bambay Light Cavalry and 1st Sind Horse, respectively, are permitted to exchange.

MAJOR F. H. JACKSON, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda and Superintendent of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, has been appointed to act for Major-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., during the latter's absence on privilege leave.

THE services of Lieutenant Cecil Sydney de Butts Martindale, 5th Ghoorkhas, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

THE services of Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Department (Bombay), have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.—The barometer continues falling slowly in all parts of India, but the pressure is still quite up to the average, or a little above it. The temperature is falling generally nearly everywhere, especially in the North-West, and is low for the time of year. Fine weather, with clear skies and northerly winds, prevails everywhere except in the south of Madras, where the weather is cloudy, and some rain has fallen at most stations. The sea is rough on the coast at Negapatam. The rainy season in the Carnatic still continues. Rain to-day:—Cochin and Coimbatore, over ½ inch; Negapatam and some other stations, less. Previously, Colombo had 1 inch, and Mangalore over ½ inch.

Nov. 22.—The fall of the barometer continues nearly everywhere, the sole exceptions being Eastern Bengal, Arrakan, and Assam. The fall being uniform, the pressure and distribution are little changed, nor are the winds, which are those characteristic of the cold season. The temperature also has fallen further in all parts of India, except at the more southerly Madras stations, and it ranges considerably below the normal average. The weather everywhere is fine, and except in the west and south of the peninsula, Cachar and Assam, cloudless. No rain is reported to-day. Previously, Colombo had one inch, and Madura one-third of an inch.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1883.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

STEWARDS.—Major Genl. Sir C. Keyes, K. C. B., Commanding H. S. F.; Col. L'Estrange Commanding Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Knox, 14th King's Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, S. W. Borderers; Lieut.-Col. Morton, 14th King's Hussars; Major H. P. Law, R. S. Fusiliers, Major Gough, H. H. the N's. Service; Brigadier Genl. Sir C. Gough, K. C. B. V. C. Comdg. H. C., Col. Coningham, 24th Regiment M. N. I., Lieut.-Col. Rawlins, R. A., Lieut.-Col. Stevens 3rd Light Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Cantonment Magistrate, Major Nevill, Commander H. H. N's. R. Troops N. H. L. Wood, Esq., H. H. N.'s Service.

M. H. Wilkinson, Esq., H. H. Nizam's Service—Hony. Secy.

Judges—Lieut.-Col. Rawlins and Lieut.-Col. Ludlow.

Clerks of the Scales—Lieut.-Col. Morton and Major Nevill.

Clerks of the Course—F. Gordon, Esq., and H. Gough, Esq.

Starter—Ali Abdoola, Esq.

THIS is one of the two red-letter days of the meeting. The other was the second day, on which the Nizam's Gold Cup was run for, and to-day the Hyderabad Gold Cup was competed for. The racing to-day provided some of the best finishes of the season, notably that in the first race, in which two horses ran a dead heat, while the third was only half a head away from the front. The great pony Rex easily disposed of the two crack galloways in the second event; and then the horses for the Gold Cup came out for their preliminaries. All looked fit and well, though the public favour mostly went with Ween, Gudarz, Sylvanus, and Sunnylocks, the best-looking of the lot. It was a splendid race, especially at the end, when the issue was left entirely between Ween and Gudarz, both being ridden by perfect jockies, and the former winning after a good struggle by a length. The Club Cup was credited to Ameer, though Sheo was first favourite, while Garibaldi made a fine show at the end. The book-makers refused to bet on the Pony Plate, as all the ponies belonged to one family group. Rex cantered in an easy winner.

FIRST RACE.—(No. 11)—Selling Stakes of Rs. 500. For all Arabs to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Weight 9 stone 7lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 250, above or below, 1,500. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Kirk's b a h Uncle John, 8st. 7lbs., Bowen	1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Sir Frank, 8st. 7lbs., Rowjee	1
Mr. Gordon's g a h Invader, 7lbs., Morrison	3
Mr. Brodwood's br a h Blacklock, 8st. 7lbs., Gerard	0
Mr. C. N. C's g a h Cruiser, 8st. Ramchurn	0
Major Mansel Pleydell's b a h Victor, 7st. 7lbs., Riley..	0
Aga Naser Shah's ch a h Koorsheed, 7st. 7lbs., Bismillah Khan	0
Mr. C. N. C's br a h Duffer, 7st. Mohamed	0

Average betting.—2 to 1 against Invader; 4 to 1 against Sir Frank and Cruiser; 9 to 2 against Uncle John and Blacklock; 20 to 1 against the rest.

Khoorshed made play from the drop of the flag, followed by Duffer, Cruiser, and Uncle John at intervals of a length. Victor being outpaced from the first could not live with his field. After they had travelled half the journey Duffer and Khoorshed were done with, while Sir Frank from middle place began to creep to the front and soon joined Uncle John, who had meanwhile assumed front place, and the two led into the turn into the straigth. Before reaching the quarter-mile post Invader raced up to them and got their quarters at the distance post, from which point a great race home ensued, the three jockeys riding all they knew and the horses running almost level, and while Uncle John and Sir Frank made a dead heat for first place, Invader was defeated by them by half a head. Time, 1 min. 52½ seconds. The owners of Sir Frank and Uncle John divided.

SECOND RACE.—(No. 12) Galloway Plate. Rs. 1,000. For all Galloways. Weight for age class and inches. Previous Winners once 4 lbs, twice and oftener 7lbs extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 10lbs. Distance 1½ miles.

Capt. A. S.'s b a p Rex, 10st. 8lbs., Bowen	1
Col. Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 9st. 10lbs., Vimall..	2
Mr. C. N. C's b a g Shere Ali, 9st. 5lb., Ramchurn	3

Average betting.—7 to 4 on Shere Ali; 2 to 1 against Rex; 8 to 1 against Grey Warrior.

Rex made the running, followed by Shere Ali and Grey Warrior in Indian file. From the three-quarter-mile post Shere Ali frequently got up to the leader's quarters, but never got on any terms with him till finally at the top of the hill near the turn for home Shere Ali fell back, allowing Grey Warrior to run into second place. Vinal made an effort in the straight, but the horse did not answer and Rex won easily by four lengths. Time, 2 min. 52½ secs.

THIRD RACE—(No. 13)—The Hyderabad Gold Cup. Value Rs. 1,500 presented by H.H. Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 is added. Once 3 lb., twice 5 lb., three times 7 lbs., four and oftener 10 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs of the meeting 10 lbs. of the day 14 lbs. Distance 2 miles.

The Rajah of Paikpara's br aus h Ween, Bowen	1
Mr. Henderson's br aus h Gudarz, 9st. 3lb., Vinall	2
Mr. Black's br aus m Shotover, 8st., Clarke	3
H. H. Maharajah Kishore Singh's b aus h Baltic, 9st. 5lbs., Wilkins	0
Mr. Dignum's b aus h Laceby, 8st, 13lbs., Ryder	0
Mr. Henderson's b aus c Sylvanus, 8st. 3lbs., Ramchurn	0
H. H. Maharajah Kishore Singh's br aus geld Namesake, 8st. Morrison	0
The Rajah of Paikpara's br aus m Sunnylocks, Kendall	0

Average betting.—2 to 1 on Ween; 5 to 1 against Gudarz; 6 to 1 against Sylvanus and Sunnylocks; 10 to 1 against Laceby; 20 to 1 against the rest. Gudarz and Sylvanus opened at 8 to 1 against, and closed at short prices.

The flag dropped to a good start. The first to show in front was Sylvanus, who was joined by Sunnylocks, the rest well together a length behind, while Shotover, hard held was bringing up the rear. This order was maintained till passing the stand they turned the corner, where Gudarz, pulling double, got up to Sylvanus. Sunnylocks soon after steadied down and was held back to her field, leaving Mrs. Henderson's pair in front. Before they reached the three-quarter mile, post Laceby, Baltic, and Namesake evidenced signs of distress, and began to lose ground. At the rise of the hill at the half-mile post Ween drew out and displacing Sylvanus got up to Gudarz; and before they came to the top turn the latter was leading by a length, but immediately after was passed by Ween, whose jockey, however, was early moving in his saddle, while Gudarz seemed to have a lot left in him. From the distance Vinal also began to ride, and after a great set-to Ween was landed a winner by a length, Shotover pulling up a close third.

Time—first ¾ mile, 1 min. 22 sec.; 1 mile, 1 min. 51 sec.; 1¼ mile, 2 min. 17 sec.; 1½ mile, 2 min. 45 sec.; race, 3 min. 39½ sec.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 14) Hyderabad Club Cup. Value Rs. 1,000 presented by the members of the Hyderabad Club with Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs and Maidens bred in H.H. Nizam's Dominions. Weight for age. Winners once 3 lbs. twice 7 lbs. three times and oftener 10 lb., extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 2 lbs.. for each race won. Maidens of the meeting allowed 3 years old 4 lbs. 4 years old 7lbs., 5 years old and upwards, 10 lbs. Horses that have never started before the meeting 4 lbs extra, Distance R. C. (1 Mile 3 Fur, 142 yards.)

Mr. Black's g a h Ameer, 8st. 3lbs., Bowen	1
Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi, 8st. 1lb., Clarke	2
H. H. Maharajah Kishore Sing's g a h Sheo (late Wicked), Kendall	3
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Kuch Kola, 2st. 12lb., Cassim...	0
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Firmaz (late Proximo, 8st. 7lbs., Vinall	0
Aga Nazer Shah's b a c Tyrant, 8st. 4lbs., Brewty	0
Nawab of Jao's b a h Viceroy, Ramchurn	0
The Durbhunga Confederacy's b a h Pretender, 8st. 3lbs., TRyder	0
H. Aga Khan's b a h Dilpesand, 8st., Rowjee	0
Mr. Assyn's g a h Lleilee, 8st, 1lb., Gerard	0

Average betting.—6 to 4 on Sheo; 9 to 2 against Ameer; 12 to 1 against the remainder.

Sheo took up the running, with Firmaz at his quarters, and led to the mile-post, where Viceroy ran past and assumed the lead, the rest lying together. In the next quarter mile Ameer, Sheo, and Garibaldi drew up to Viceroy's quarters, and soon after all four were running level in front. At the top turn Viceroy fell back beaten, and Ameer came to the front, and though Garibaldi made a great effort to catch him, the Grey was landed a winner by a length, Sheo finishing two lengths off. Time, 2 min. 46½ seconds.

FIFTH RACE.—(No. 15)—Pony Plate Rs. 200. Presented by the Nawab Zuffer Jung Bahadur and Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Ponies 13-2, and under. Weight, Ponies 13-2 to carry Arabs and Australians 9-0. Country-breds 8-7, ponies got foaled and reared in H. H. Nizam's Dominions 8 0, 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2, 4 lbs. added for ponies above 13-2, and under 13 2½. Winners once 5lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of Races other than bona-fide pony Races, to carry an extra penalty of 12 lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens of the meeting 10lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

Captain A. S.'s b a p Rex, 8st. 8lbs., Bowen	1
H. H. Maharajah Kishore Singh's b a p Rajah, 9st. 7lbs., Wilkins	2
Mr. Black's ch a p Goopchoop, 8st. 4lbs., Clarke	3

After one break-away Rex jumped off the lead and made all the running from end to end. Rajah, who was the last on his legs, passed Goopchoop at the turn for home, and though Wilkins rode him out he could not catch Rex, who won hands down by two lengths; bad third. Time, 1 min. 26½ seconds.

THE AKA RAID.

BALIPARA, Nov. 14.

ON the morning of the 10th (Saturday) a body of Akas numbering about 110 came down through the forest reserve and went on to the Balipara Hat on the Borelli river. They were quiet enough during the day, and the native shopkeepers in the Hat fancied they had come on their usual cold weather visit to receive their annual "black mail" from our kind and considerate Governmenment. Towards dusk, however, they got more noisy, having evidently had something to drink, and making for the Forest Department bungalow, which is close by, met the office clerk and asked him if the Jungle Sahib, *i.e.*, Mr. Campbell, was at home. Being answered in the negative, they asked for money, and this being refused, they seized the clerk, and partly dragging and partly carrying him in their midst, set their faces homewards, taking the same route by which they had come down.

The first man they met was a shopkeeper riding, whom they handled pretty roughly and let pass. Further ahead they pounced on a planter's cart laden with stores, from which they helped themselves to half a dozen bottles of whisky and several other commodities, gave the cartmen a mauling, and sped on towards the rubber plantation, the entrance road to which is about three miles from the Hat.

Here stands the Forest Ranger's bungalow, which is built on a chang with stairs to the back and front, up which they swarmed like a lot of hornets, and carried off the unresisting Ranger to join his brother in adversity, who was being hustled along a short distance ahead. Close by stands a Bengali *busti*, into which they entered, looting a couple of houses, and offering violence if their demands were not complied with.

Within a few yards of the Ranger's bungalow is an opium shop, which they also looted, carrying off opium, salt, and a considerable sum in money.

The Akas now beat a speedy retreat, slashing through the young rubber trees which line the road, with cuts which testified to the keen edge of their dhows.

Two miles from the Ranger's house, on the bank of the Mausiri river, is a small forest bungalow; but knowing it to be unoccupied and empty they did not enter, contenting themselves with sacking the Mohurir's house, in which they found some Rs. 300, a couple of snider rifles, but fortunately no cartridges.

They then crossed the river and entered the forest, leaving a plentiful supply of "pangies" on the track, to be a source of annoyance in case of pursuit, but which, owing to the want of police, has not as yet taken place, and is not likely to until a force can be sent from either Debroo or Tura.

The Superintendent of Police was on the spot next day with all the force he could muster, viz. 20, with which it would have been madness to attempt pursuit in the dense jungle which intervenes between here and the hills.

It is quite evident the raid was a special one against the Forest Department, and lucky it was that our energetic F. O., Mr. Campbell, was absent at Tezpur, or he would have to a certainty shared the fate of his officers, if not a worse one, as the Akas' inquiries as to his whereabouts were of a most persistent character.

This little raid, so quietly and successfully carried out, ought to be a severe lesson to Government, as officials who are and were in high authority in the province have been warned of the necessity of having a proper guard stationed at Balipara, or some point on the northern frontier, a fact which will probably, dawn on their all-powerful minds badly two or three gardens have been looted and a few Europeans sent to join the majority. The ordinary guard of eight men usually stationed at the Balipara outpost during the cold weather, are not supposed to be posted there before the 15th instant, and of course when the raid happened were not there.

It is needless to state that all the villages close by were deserted for days, and that the coolies in the neighbouring tea gardens have been in a state of terror ever since, and ready to clear out on the slightest report of danger, and as exaggerated statements are being continually circulated by the villagers, it is a matter of serious difficulty for planters to keep their coolies in the gardens.

It is to be hoped that Government will take speedy steps to punish the offenders and protect the districts against any recurrence of the like nature.—*Correspondent of Englishman.*

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY, Acting Chief Justice, and a Common Jury.)

GRIEVOUS HURT RESULTING IN DEATH.

COOVERJEE LALLJEE, a Bhattia, was placed in the dock to stand his trial on the charge of having, on the 25th September last, caused the death of one Maroti Suddoo by a rash and negligent act, viz., striking him on the stomach with his clenched fist.

Mr. L. Russel, instructed by Mr. H. Cleveland, Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was unrepresented.

The learned counsel for the prosecution stated the facts of the case, saying that the deceased and another man named Dewjee Ramjee, both of whom were cart-drivers, had on the 25th September last been looking about for jobs, but had been unable to obtain any until late in the afternoon. At about 5-30 p. m. they were engaged at Surat-street, near Carnac-bunder, in loading their carts with bags of grain belonging to the accused. The latter carried on business in grain in partnership with one Pragjee Tricum. While the bags were being put into Dewjee's cart one of them accidentally fell out and burst, some of the contents being distributed on the ground. The accused got incensed at this, and struck Dewjee two blows on the back. The deceased remonstrated with him, and said that the damage caused would be paid for. The accused mounted the cart and dealt him a blow upon the abdomen, the result being that he fell down in a fit and never rallied. The deceased was then put into a cart and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but died on the way. Dr. Sydney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, would state that on a *post mortem* examination he found all the organs of the body of the deceased in a sound state, except the spleen, which was very considerably enlarged. Dr. Smith would also say that the cause of death was rupture of the spleen, the result of a blow.

A unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt was returned by the jury.

His lordship then addressed the prisoner and said that having been found guilty of voluntarily causing hurt he was liable to the maximum punishment of one year's imprisonment. But looking at the circumstances of the case, he did not think it was one calling for any severe punishment, and the sentence upon him would be rigorous imprisonment for one calendar month.

NOOR MAHOMED ABDOOLA, who was found guilty on a charge of theft, last Tuesday, and sentenced to seven years' transportation, was again placed in the dock this morning, when his lordship said that certain extenuating circumstances having weighed with him, he would commute the sentence to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

The sessions were adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 a.m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Nov. 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

RE RUTTONSEY RUNCHORD.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen moved on behalf of a creditor that the petition be dismissed, the necessary notices having been given to all the creditors.

The application was granted.

RE COWASJEE MANECKJEE KHARADI AND MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE KHARADI

Mr. Mankar, who appeared on behalf of the insolvents, obtained leave to file a fresh petition.

RE D. P. CAMA AND PESTONJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Kapadia moved on behalf of the insolvents for an interim order for six months, some of the creditors being in England. His lordship granted the order as applied for.

RE SARASWATIBAI.

Mr. Dhariawan obtained leave for an extension of the interim order lately granted to the insolvent, who is a widow. Leave was also given to serve notices and amend the schedule.

RE MADOWJEE VISRAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen said he had again to appear in the above "notorious case" to oppose the insolvent's application for an interim order. The insolvent had recently had a decree passed against him for Rs. 1,90,000 and odd made in favour of Benn, Ashley, and Company. He had from time to time applied for an interim order. On the last occasion the Commissioner had decided to give the insolvent, once for all, a fortnight's extension of the protection order. But during the vacation a further extension was granted by Mr. Justice Birdwood, who was unacquainted with the circumstances of the case. Mr. Budroodeen said that his client had now received notice that another application was to be made for a still further extension of the protection order.

His lordship observed that the two weeks' extension last granted by him had already swelled to six weeks.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared on behalf of the insolvent, stated that the latter had during the vacation been daily attending the office of the Official Assignee, and giving information in regard to the appeal filed by him in the suit brought against him by Benn, Ashley and Company. As the accounts had not all been made up, it was necessary that the insolvent should have a further extension.

His lordship said the insolvent had already had six months' special protection, and three months' further protection since the hearing of the suit. This was sufficient time to enable him to give all the necessary information for the purpose of his appeal. His lordship dismissed the application, with costs, ordering that no further application be heard unless the costs were deposited in court.

RE WELJEE NATHA.

Mr. Mankar obtained for the insolvent a week's extension of the interim order, together with leave to amend the schedule and serve notices.

Mr. Mankar also obtained leave to amend the schedule and serve notices in the matter of Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadarshaw and Merwanjee Sorabjee

Dubash. The same counsel also obtained an interim order on behalf of one Bajirao Haritrimbuck.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharge:—Isaac William Wainright, Rs. 1,449; Moreshwar Ramchunderjee Sumjit, Rs. 532; Muncherjee Sorabjee Choksey, Rs. 39; Succaram Khundoo and another, Rs. 708; Gharoo Ragoo Kokate, Rs. 449; Siki Ludha Alwani, Rs. 2,507; Bhiku Cashinath Sutar, Rs. 3,205; Framjee Hosangjee Daruwalla, Rs. 2,733; Haridas Narayen and Succaram Ramjee Patel, Rs. 1,342; Mowjee Jairam Thuker, Rs. 1,513; and Augustus Fisher, Rs. 6,349.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Thomas Henry Shean was dismissed for want of prosecution.

CALCUTTA PREPARATIONS FOR THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE General Commitee appointed to arrange for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught met yesterday (Monday) afternoon at the Town Hall.

Mr Harrison was voted to the chair. He said they had met there to determine two things: *first*, the form of reception which should be given to Their Royal Highnesses; and, *second*, to appoint an Executive Committee. If they wished, they could call a general meeting to settle details, but friends whom he had conversed with, did not think a general meeting was necessary, as the committee was sufficiently representative. The form reception should take, presented some difficulties. It was always usual in such cases to present addresses. People in the eminent position of their Royal Highnesses were probably tired of receiving addresses, but still he would propose that they present an address.

Mr. J. G. Apcar seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Mr. Harrison said they should not stop at an address. They would have to do something more and one suggestion was that they should have an illumination. In Bombay, the Duke would arrive in time for the illumination, as he would arrive in the evening, but he had not heard the time he would arrive in Calcutta. The chances were that he would arrive in the day-time, and then the illumination would probably be on the following day. But some objection had been raised to an illumination, on the ground that houses in Calcutta had only recently been done up, and illumination would spoil them, and necessitate their being done up again. Then, another question was, should the whole town be illuminated, or only the principal thoroughfares through which Their Royal Highnesses might be asked to drive? Another suggestion was, would they have fireworks in different public centres, such as Dalhousie-square, Wellington-square, and Beadon-square? One proposition was to have an illumination; another, to have fireworks; and a third, to combine fireworks with illumination. Then, lastly, there was the suggestion, whether there should not be a public entertainment, such as a ball in the Town Hall. On the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, an entertainment was given to him at the Seven Tanks at the public expense. He believed Their Royal Highnesses would like anything which would be characteristically Indian. With these remarks, he would leave the meeting to determine what form the reception should take.

The meeting then proceeded to offer suggestions, the foremost of which seemed to be a desire to have illuminations and fireworks. One member (Baboo Joboo Lall Mullick) suggested the founding of a scholarship in the Duke's name, and another (Mr. S. E. J. Clarke,) put forward three propositions—1st the illumination of the river front, Howrah; 2nd, a fair on the *maidan*; 3rd, special entertainments at Beadon-square and the Seven Tanks. Neither of these propositions found favor; but, after a little discussion, it was decided (1) that fireworks should form an element in the reception programme, and (2) that an endeavour should be made to illuminate the *maidan* on the night of the fireworks, and for that purpose the public buildings on the north and east should be illuminated, and Government requested to allow the Fort and the Ochterlony Column to be illuminated also.

The meeting then proceeded to elect an Executive Committee, with the following result:—T. D. Ralli, Esq., J. G. Apcar, Esq., Thomas Jones, Esq., S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor, Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick, Prince Mirza Jehan Kudr, Nawab Abdool Latiff, H. M. Rustomjee, Esq., and Elias S. Gubbay, Esq., with power to add to their number by two or three, Messrs. Harrison and Turnbull being *ex officio* members.

It was also decided to invite public subscriptions, and the Armenian Bishop and the Rev. Geo. Kerry having been added to the General Committee, the meeting separated.—*Statesman.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·881
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	6·7
Dew Point	58·2
Relative humidity of Air	·507
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	72·6
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, E, ENE, NE NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	372

* From midnight.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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Medoc, Breakfast Wine	13	8
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Chambertin	33	0
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Beaune, soft delicate flavour	10	4
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Chablis, light pleasant Wine	17	12
Vermouth	19	4
CHAMPAGNE.		
"Royal Charter"	55	8
Finest Dry Sparkling	54	8
,, per hamper of 24½ pints	33	0
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OldCrusted (some years in bottles)	36	4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule	26	4
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SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.		
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer	32	8
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Vino Puro, very pale, dry.	25	4
Manzanilla, light & very dry	22	0
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Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	37	0
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Whisky, Irish, fine old pure	23	0
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LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
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The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

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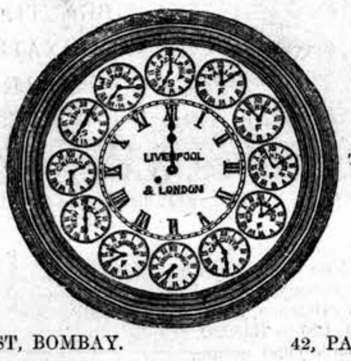

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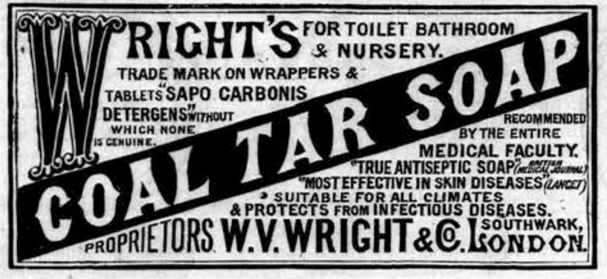

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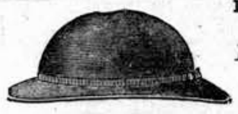

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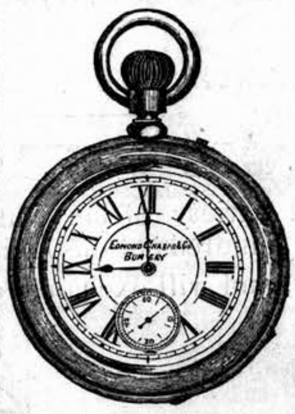

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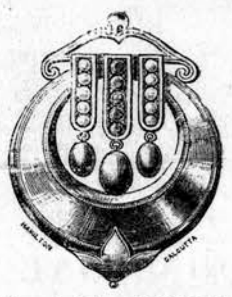

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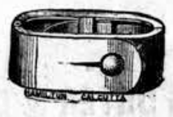

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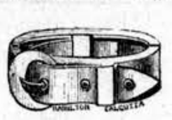

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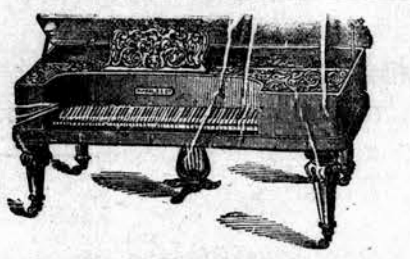

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"CANTANTE-RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid American Walnut or Rosewood.	„ 650
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"BIJOU" OR TRAVELLING PIANO. This is a Cottage Piano with a Compass of Five Octaves, the case is of solid wood, and it has an entire Iron Frame cast in one piece. The above has been specially constructed for district use. Size 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. Weight 160 lb. Price...	„ 300

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.

Full particulars on application.

Piano tuned and repaired; reduced rates for twelve and six months' Contract.

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	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	25*s.*	35*s.*

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18*s.* 6*d.*
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FOR LONG WALKS.

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30*s.* GENTLEMEN'S 35*s.*

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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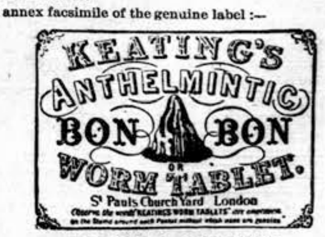
ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating *v.* Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating *v.* Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label :—



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OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER.

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The following Illustrations represent but a very limited variety of our immense assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, the durability and excellent time-keeping qualities of which are attested to by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of India.

We guarantee our Watches to last from ten to fifty years, and will exchange any watch not approved of, if returned to us within a fortnight at the latest.

Silver Geneva Lever Watches at Rs. 30 and Rs. 40. English Lever Rs. 75. The above in Gold Rs. 110, Rs. 140, and Rs. 180.

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ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
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PROVING THIS TO BE
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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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BY
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THE LARGEST IMPORTER & COMMISSION AGENT OF MACHINERY,
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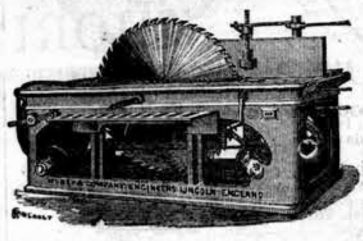
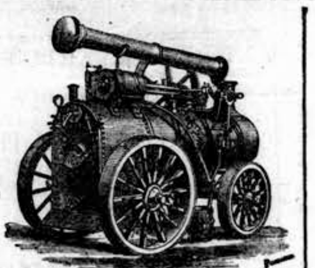
ESTABLISHED 1875.





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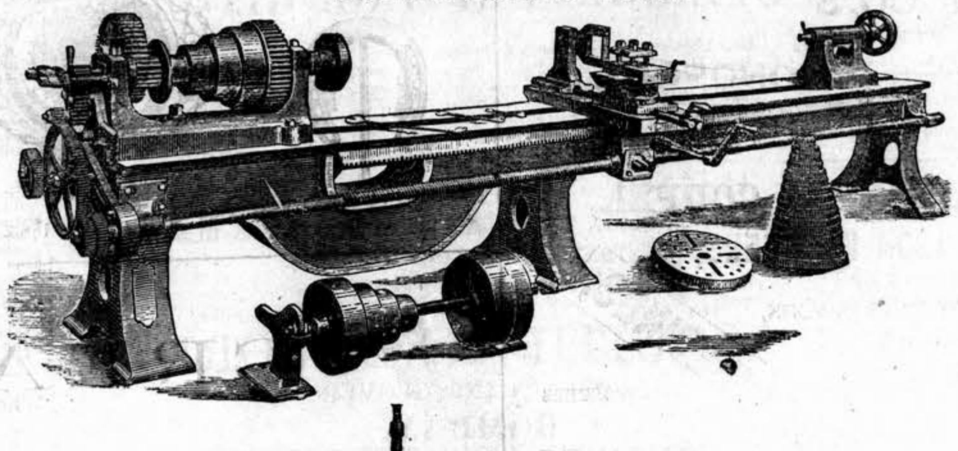

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GINS.—D. A. Macarthy Patent Cotton Gins, by Messrs. Platt Bros.

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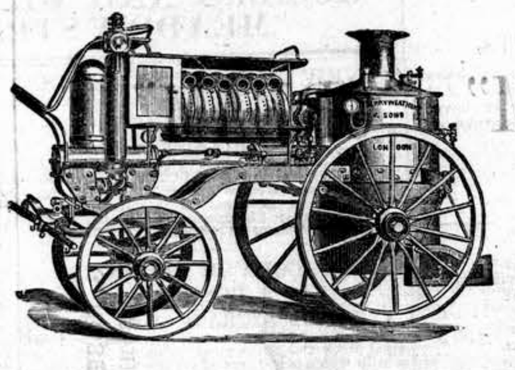

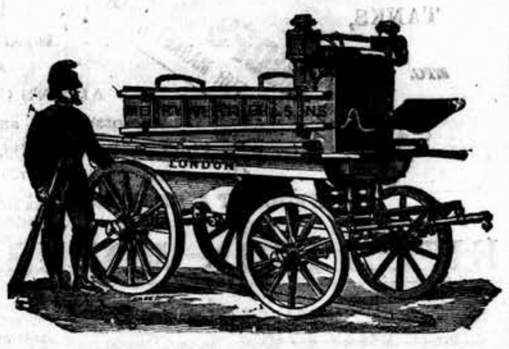

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SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Ready-made Brass and Silver-mounted Single and Double HARNESS of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKE AND VERY HIGHLY FINISHED.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:—

Brass-mounted Single Harness ... . — ...	Rs. 55 to Rs. 85	per set.
Silver ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	80 to ,, 100	,,
Brass ,, Double ,, ... ,,	175 to ,, 200	,,
Silver ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	200 to ,, 225	,,
Etc. Etc.	Etc.	

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEW AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB Dec 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say, that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S
CARLTON
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term supply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India
Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton; Whiskey Merchants, London

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THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of heir Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected y the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

EAU DE SUEZ
COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kind, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

[PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.]

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Busorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, October 13, 1883.

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